The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,107—New Series.

BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1890.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

McEWAN'S BEER.

As supplied to all Military Stations.

Rs. 57, per Hhd.

The finest Draught Beer shipped to Australia, and the East.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO., AGENTS.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	25th April
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	2nd May
† BOKARA	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	9th ,,
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	700	G. W. Atkinson	16th ,,
B.L. COROMANDEL	4550	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. J. Weighell	30th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	6th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	13th ,,
B.L. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	20th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th ,,
B.L. ROSETTA	3525	700	G.W. Brady	4th July
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	11th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	T. L. Parfitt	18th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	25th ,,
B.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	1st Aug.
† ASSAM	3038	500	E. Crewe	8th ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. T. Webber	15th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H.J. Weighell	22nd ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D. Worcester	29th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMER TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1890.
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	18th May.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
MALWA	2970	500	W. J. Nantes	8th May.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	22nd ,,
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	5th June.

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
R RUBATTINO	5,600	800	10th May 1890.
PO	—	—	1st June 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th May 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21, April 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,800	750	1st June.
*MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	4,200	600	15th June.

*Will not call at Brindisi.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

a Will not call at Brindisi.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	B. Vidos	3,800	850	15th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MELPOMENE	E. Perini	3,800	550	21st May.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset of the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay,
22nd April, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th May 1890, at 3 p.m, FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 2 p.m. in the Prince's Dock, as she will sail direct from thence.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of AGRA," 327 Tons, Captain GREIVE, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about the 20th May. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck. Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th April, 1890.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO DUNKIRK DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer s. s. "CLAN DRUMMOND," 2,950 tons, Commander H. HARRISON, will sail for DUNKIRK DIRECT, on or about the 16th May, 1890.

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck and are fitted with every requisites for Comfort. Surgeon and stewardess carried.

Passengers can be landed at Plymouth.

For particulars as to rates of passages, &c., Apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1301, tons, at 11 a.m. on 27th April after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 30th April.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ORIENTAL" 1,496 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 25th April, at 10 a.m. calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "HENZADA" 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 3rd May.

FOR MAURITIUS.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, to sail on or about 3rd May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th April, 1890.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BANCOORA	2,880	25th May 1890

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th February, 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
L ARABIA	3514	J. Laird	1 th May.
M NUBIA	3511	J. G. Knox	20th May.

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both Ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the Upper Deck. For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 1st April, 1890.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

S. S. AVOCA will sail for Zanzibar on the 3rd May, Captain Detlefson.

Cargo and Passengers for Mozambique and Aden to be transfered at Zanzibar. For freight and Passage, apply to

EBJEE SEWJEE,
Agent.
93, Bazaar Gate, Bombay, 24th April, 1890.

THE steamer "LATONA" has arrived from Glasgow, and is discharging in the stream.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS immediately, otherwise they will be landed at their risk and expense as customary.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed.

All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

WALSH, LOVETT & CO.

THE MACIVOR LINE s. s. "EUROPA," has ARRIVED from GLASGOW *via* KURRACHEE, with a general cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the VICTORIA DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer; otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, April 21, 1890.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEESE.

		Rs.	a.
DOUBLE GLOSTER—In cut	per lb.	0	14
DUTCH EDAMS, weighing about 4lbs. (by the whole Cheese only)	per lb.	0	13

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FINEST SCOTCH ALE.

TREACHER and COMPANY have just received a Shipment of the above Ale in Hhd., in first rate condition.

No. 1 S. P. Gr. 1050, at Rs. 51 per Hhd.
No. 2 S. P. Gr. 1060, at Rs. 56 per Hhd.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TO BE LET DURING THE RAINS.—The very desirable, airy, and well-appointed Upper Flat, over Hoar and Co.'s premises. Apply as above between 1 and 4 p.m.

PERSONS who wish to obtain a fine RUBY from 1½ to 3 carats each, either loose or mounted in a Ring at a very reasonable price, may make their selection at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., 13, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

HURJEEMULL AND CO.,

INDIAN JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY.
HAVE ALWAYS

A LARGE STOCK of JEWELLERY, Shawls, Carpets, Foolkaries, Indian and Chinese Curios, &c., &c. Prices moderate. Up-country orders promptly executed for cash or V. P. Post.

Trial orders solicited.

HURJEEMULL & Co.,
BOMBAY.

GYMKHANA KIT.

THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTION IN INDIA.

CRICKET KIT.

	Rs.	a.
BATS, Single Cane each	8	0
Do. Double Cane ,,	9	8
Do. Treble Cane ,,	11	8
Do. All Cane ,,	14	8
Frowd's Driver ,,	16	8
Patent Exceller ,,	14	8
BATS, Boys' each Re. 1-10 to	3	0
STUMPS for Boys' use Per set	2	8
Do. Plain Polished Ash with Balls ,,	3	12
Do. with Brass Ferrules ,,	6	0
Do. do. and Iron Points ,,	7	0
NETS, for long stopping, 6 yards long, by 2 yards high, with Poles, Ferrules, Ropes, &c each	13	
Boys' Set, complete in box	10	

	Rs.	a.
BALLS, Duke's Double Seam each	4	0
Do. do. Treble Seam ,,	5	0
Do. Treacher and Co.'s Double Seam ,,	4	8
Do. do. Treble Seam. ,,	5	0
Do. do. Four Seam, Registered Pattern, the finest manufactured ,,	5	12
Do. Boys' each Re. 1-8 to	2	0
WICKET-KEEPING GAUNTLETS, of superior quality, and well ventilated. Per pair	7	4
BATTING GLOVES, best improved Vulcanised Tubular India rubber ,,	7	4
BAGS for carrying Cricket Kit, strong Green Cloth, Leather Binding, Brass Lock ,,	15	0
LEG GUARDS, Chamois Skin ,,	8	4
SHOES, fitted with Spikes ,,	12	8

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

	Rs.	a.
BATS, best English make, Men's each	7	0
Do. do. Cork-handled, Men's ,,	8	8
Do. do. Pinder's Pull-Tight, with a Screw adjustment which enables the Player to keep his Bat tightly strung ,,	15	
Do. do. Champion Match, Plain Strung ,,	10	8
Do. do. do. Double Strung ,,	12	0
Do. do. do. Cork-handled. ,,	11	0
Do. Treacher's "Ne Plus Ultra," the Latest Pattern ,,	12	8
Do. The Demon, Slazenger's ,,	13	0
Do. The Victor, Fortnam's ,,	12	8
Do. Cane and Ash ,,	13	8
Do. Ayre's Champion ,,	13	4

	Rs.	a.
BALLS, best Flannel covered, Match. per doz.	8	8
Do. do. Waterproof, Seamless, perfect, the best Ball yet introduced ,,	12	8
Do. Ayre's do. ,,	10	8
A complete set consisting of 4 best Ash Bats, 6 covered India-rubber Balls, strong Cord Net with Poles, Stay Ropes, Pegs, &c., and Book of Instruction, in dealwood case per set	47	0
NETS, Strong Cord, with Poles complete, 42 by 3½, Regulation Club each	12	0
PRESSES, in plain mahogany, with Screws ,,	8	8
SHOES, Gentlemen's, with plain or corrugated India-rubber Soles per pair	11	0

FOOT-BALL.

ASSOCIATION BALLS, Vulcanized India-rubber, covered with best hide leather, specially dressed

	Rs.	a.
No. 4—26 in. circumference each	7	8
No. 5—28 in. do. ,,	8	8
No. 6—30 in. do. ,,	9	8
No. 7—32 in. do. ,,	10	8

RUGBY BALLS, Nos. and Price annas 8 less than the above.

GOLF.

	Rs.	a
BALLS, Nos. 26, 27, 27½ and 28 per doz.	10	8
CLEEKS each	6	0
IRONS, Lofting or Pitching ,,	6	0
IRON or Brass Niblicks ,,	6	0
PLAY CLUBS ,,	5	0
PUTTERS ,,	5	0
SPOONS, Long, Middle, Short & Brassey ,,	5	0

RACKETS, FENCING, QUOITS, FISHING TACKLE,
BADMINTON, FIVES, POLO, SPORTING AMMUNITION.

COMPLETE LISTS FREE BY R. O. P.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP'S TOILET PREPARATIONS.

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.
For Beautifying, Preserving and Nourishing the Hair. Per bottle, Rs. 2 8 and Re. 1-8.

KEMP'S NEW FLUID.
Specific for Sunburn, Freckles, &c., Per bottle, Re. 1.

KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.
For the Perfect Comfort and Cleanliness of the Mouth. Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

KEMP'S GYMKHANA BOUQUET.
A Favourite Lasting Perfume. Per bottle, Rs. 2 ; per case, Rs. 3-8.

KEMP'S CIRCASSIAN FLUID.
A Black, Permanent Hair Dye. Per case, Rs. 2.

KEMP'S LAVENDER WATER.
Very Old, and made from the Finest Oil. Per bottle, Re. 1-4, Rs. 2, and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP'S LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE.
An Elegant Dressing for Fixing the Hair. Per pottle, Re. 1.

KEMP'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER.
Cool and Refreshing to the Skin, Produces a Clear Complexion. Per bottle Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

DESPATCH BOXES

OF VARIOUS SIZES AND ARRANGEMENTS.

From Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 50.

POONA, Temple House, Camp, and Bhoodwar Peth. } **PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,** { BOMBAY, Oriental Bank Buildings and Byculla Bridge.

HOLZAPFELS COMPOSITIONS CO., LD.,

SOAP STONE PAINT !
SOAP STONE PAINT ! !

IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST PAINT IN THE MARKET !
IS MIXED READY FOR USE.
IT IS QUICK DRYING.
HAS AN ENAMEL SURFACE.
IS NON-CORROSIVE.
RESISTS SUN AND RAIN.
CAN BE USED ON IRON, STEEL, WOOD, STONE, BRICK OR CEMENT.

This Paint has now a large and increasing sale and only requires a trial to be appreciated.

20 SHADES KEPT IN STOCK.

PRICES Rs. 30 for drum of 10 gallons.
5 and 2½ gallon drums also kept in Stock.
DISCOUNT given to large Purchasers.

SOLE AGENTS
W. CROWDER AND CO.,
1, ASH LANE, FORT.

WANTED,—LADY NURSES

TO drive out Influenza, Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers from Bombay and other Presidencies by the use of

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.

Mr. P. B. PRESS, Proprietor, Fort Coach Factory :—"I have found BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE highly efficacious, after having tried it on several men of my factory, who were suffering from the prevailing Fever. By its use my Factory is again in working order.

Akhbar-i-Soudagar, the leading Merchants' paper, writes on the 15th March 1890—We have tried with success Dr. BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE on several workmen of our Printing Department, who were suffering from the Influenza Epidemic. We strongly recommend to the public the use of Batliwalla's Ague Mixture in cases of Influenza.

Up-country orders for BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS should be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & CO., PHILLIPS & CO., &c., &c., at Re. 1 per bottle.

HIGH CLASS WATCHES.

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.

SUPPLY THEIR
HIGH CLASS WATCHES
OF THE FINEST QUALITY ONLY.
THEY GUARANTEE THEIR WATCHES
To be provided with
ALL THE LATEST INVENTIONS.
Including their last improvement, *viz.*,
A GOLD HAIRSPRING,
And their MAXIMUM Variation
IS ONE MINUTE PER MONTH.

INNUMERABLE TESTIMONIALS to the above effect, received from THE LEADING OFFICERS and CIVILIANS of the INDIAN EMPIRE, are open for perusal. Immense variety of

PRESENTATION WATCHES,
REPEATING AND CLOCK WATCHES,
CHRONOGRAPH AND CALENDAR WATCHES,
In Plain, Chased, Enamelled or Richly Jewelled Cases.
WE INVITE INSPECTION.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE POST FREE.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,
JEWELLERS AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road, Opposite Clock Tower.
POONA, 11, Arsenal Road, Opposite the Napier Hotel.

COMFORT FOR THE HOT SEASON.

"ALL NEW GOODS."

HOAR & CO.'S SPECIALITIES.

THIN FABRICS FOR SUITINGS, SHIRTS, &c.
Consolidated and Double-bodied Helmets.
EXTRA LIGHT HAND-MADE ELASTIC FELT HATS.
GAUZE BANIANS AND DRAWERS.
GAUZE NATURAL WOOL (HEALTH) UNDERWEAR,
THIN SCARVES AND TIES, WHITE AND LIGHT TINTS.
Lisle Thread and Summer Merino Socks,
COMFORTABLE MODELS IN BRACES, COLLARS, &c.

HOAR & CO., { GENERAL OUTFITTERS, } BOMBAY.

SUPERIOR EXTRA LIGHT.

GREASE PROOF LININGS, **FELT HATS.**

FASHIONABLE WELL VENTILATED.

BEST QUALITY. **SHAPES.**

LARGE CHOICE.

THORPE & CO.,} OUTFITTERS, {BOMBAY

	Rs.	a.
Black Hard Felt, Square Crown, Round, Low and Medium	8	8
Drab Hard Felt, Square Crown, Round, Low and Medium		
Brown Hard Felt, Low and Medium, all sizes		
The New Shades of Brown Hard Felt, Medium Crown		
Clerical Hats, Soft Felt throughout		
Boys' Hard Round Crown Felt Hats	7	8

DRESS HATS.

Best Silk Plush, Extra Quality	15	8
Tall Drab Fine Beaver Felt	11	8
Best Black Opera Hats (Self-closing)	12	8

TWEED HATS AND CAPS.

Tweed Hats, a Large Choice	5	0
Tweed Caps, Cricketing, one Peak	3	0
Tweed Caps, Double Peaks	4	0
Tweed Caps, Double Peaks and Ear Flaps	4	0
Gent's Drab Terai Hats, Best Quality	14	8
Ladies' Drab do. do.	14	8

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.
KING, KING, & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates ; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired ; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely ; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.

LOANS granted on easy terms, Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.
KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK.

EVERY EVENING, from 5 to 7-30 p.m., 8 annas.
Nights, from 8-30 to 11 p.m., Re. 1.

CHILDREN'S MATINEE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON from 2 to 4 p.m. (only.)

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS—Ladies free by tickets only.

The Rink is also open for practice on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAY MORNINGS from 7 to 10-30 a.m. To the Season Ladies will be admitted free, Skates 8 Annas. And on TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 a.m. to 12 noon for Ladies only. Admission 8 annas, Skates Free.

On FRIDAY, 25th, Free Invitation Night for the Officers and Men of the Royal Navy, when a One-Mile Race will be competed for

On SATURDAY, 26th, 2nd Grand Spectacular Fancy Dress Carnival for Children.

A Prize will also be given for the Tallest and Largest Round Boy who can Skate. Both gates will be open for those who are too large to pass through the entrance.

From 8-15 to 10, Children in Fancy Dress will have the use of the Skating surface; from 10 to 12 midnight the General Public will be allowed to skate.

For this occasion amusements, races, &c., &c., will be provided for the amusement of both on-lookers and Skaters.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Adults, General Admission, Re. 1; Front Row of Chairs, on Sides, Rs. 2; End Seats, Rs. 3.
Children, 8 annas. Ladies Half price.
Skates Free to Children and Adults in Fancy Dress.
Names of Costumes should be registered, and Tickets secured without delay.
Tickets are now on Sale at the Rink Office.

N.B.—Skates purchased elsewhere will not be allowed at the Rink.

QUEEN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 0 per share, free of Income Tax, being at the rate of 6 per cent. on the paid up capital, for the half year ending 31st December 1889, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Church Gate Street, on and after Monday, the 5th May, 1890, to registered share holders on production of share certificates between the hours of 11 a.m., and 3 p.m.

By order of the Board of Directors,
K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.
Secs. Treasurers and Agents,
Queen Spinning and Weaving Co., Ld.

Bombay, 23rd April 1890.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER will receive APPLICATIONS upto noon on MONDAY next, the 28th instant for the appointments of FIRST and SECOND ENGINEERS, Pawai Pumping Engines. Candidates must hold First Class certificates under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act. The maximum salaries are Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 per mensem with free quarters.

RIENZI WALTON, M. Inst. C.E.,
Executive Engineer.

24th April 1889.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12.
Single Copy.......................Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

NOW READY,

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the overland Mail for Europe-

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.

Freight Report, &c.

Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.

Imports and Exports of Bullion.

Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports' for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.

Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10
Single Copy.......................Annas. 4

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN, ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.......................£1,200,000
PAID-UP...£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over......£1,600,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom ll particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co. Agents.

FOX-HOUNDS FOR SALE.

A FEW COUPLE belonging to the Bombay Hunt are for sale. Hounds in good health and condition. No reasonable offer will be refused. Applications to be sent to the undersigned

G. K. REMINGTON,
The Kennels, Worlee.

EASTERN MORTGAGE AND AGENCY, COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts 1862 to 1866.)

CAPITAL £1,000,250.

THE undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS of this Company for the Bombay Presidency, and are prepared to receive applications for Loans as a first charge on immoveable property.

Forms of Application for Loans can be supplied.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
11, Elphinstone Circle

Bombay, 21st April, 1890.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of 15 Prisoners' CELLS at Deolali. The contract documents as per margin* can be seen during office hours viz., 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. at Military Works Office, Deolali. Information regarding the contract, and blank forms of Tender, and Schedule of rates, may be obtained at the above time and place.

*1. Drawings of the work (if any).
2. Specifications of the work (if any).
3. Schedule of the quantities of the various descriptions of the work.
4. Conditions of Contract.

Tenders, which should be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the construction of 15 Prisoners' Cells at Deolali will be received by the Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay District, at Bombay, up to Noon on 5th May 1890, and will be opened at Noon on 5th May 1890.

A sum of Rs. (200) two hundred in Government Promissory Notes or Cash as earnest money is to accompany the Tender. This will be forfeited in case, after his Tender has been accepted, the Contractor shall (in due course) refuse to sign and comply to the contract documents and agreements; otherwise it will be returned.

The acceptance of the Tender will rest with the Superintending Engineer, Military Works Bombay Command.

No alteration in the form of the Tender or in the quantities of the Schedule and no addition in the shape of special stipulations shall be made without the consent of the Executive Engineer Military Works Bombay District, and if this be done without authority the Tender may be rejected.

The Superintending Engineer Military Works Bombay Command, reserves the right to reject all Tenders, and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any Tender.

W. OSBORN, Lt.-Col., R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Military, Works, Bombay Dt,

22nd April, 1890.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines. Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 4. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"MADEIRA," Leacock's "Anchor Seal," now obtainable from PHIPSON and Co.

STEPHENS' INKS.—If you want to buy STEPHENS' GENUINE INKS of every description, go to HUSSUNALLY ABDOOLALLY'S, Bombay Stationary Mart, Victoria Buildings, opposite *Times of India* Buildings.

REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner, Holding numerous high testimonials in the line JEHANGIR, C. CAWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

TO BE SOLD, Owner proceeding to Europe, OPEN CARRIAGE, Paris built, and pair of HORSES. Apply VIATOR, care of this paper.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wather, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Perosha, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

MAHABLESHWAR! MAHABLESHWAR!!—Phaeton from Wather to Mahableshwar, Rs. 15. Tonga from Wather to Mahableshwar, Rs. 10, Seats in Tonga for servants each Rs. 2. Parcels, including railway charges, per lb. As. 2. Apply to Coverjee Ardasir and Co., Poona, Mahableshwar and Bombay Livery Stable Co., Limited.

COME AND SEE!—Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE ASCOT! The TIE now worn, FANCY STRIPED CHECKS, WHITE, &c. Washing Silk, a choice of 100 dozens Re. 1-12 each.

THORPE & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

FELT HATS! NEWEST SHAPES and Colours. FEATHER WEIGHT, Fawn, Brown, Mauve, Terra Cotta, &c., Rs. 8-8.

THORPE & Co.,
Hatters, Hosiers, Glovers, &c., Rampart Row, Bombay.

BILLIARD TABLE and ACCESSORIES, by JOHN ROBERTS, for Sale. Price Rs. 1,000.—Address "J." care of this paper.

FOR SALE, TONGA AND PONIES, TOGETHER or separately. Owner going home. For full particulars apply to W. PORTEOUS, C.S., Thana.

FOR SALE, a Arab Grey pair of HORSES, goes in Saddle, as well as in Single and Double Harness. Price Rs. 900 with harness, open to offer.—GOSLA MITHA & Co., Girgaum, Thakerdwar, Bombay.

KIOTO.—Another New Consignment to hand, Dinner Set for 6 Persons, 30 Pieces for Rs. 16 only. Toilet Washing Sets, for Rs. 7-14.—SHROFF BROTHERS Hornby, Row, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, Just arrived, Best London-made Brown Leather, Brass mounted PONY HARNESS; Also Patent leather, Nickel Silver Plated Single and Double Buckel harness, suitable for Arabs. Please apply to Finlay, Muir and Co.

MOTIVALA'S DYSENTRODYNE, a never failing remedy in Dysentery of all kinds, with blood or slime, Colic, Vomiting and ordinary Diarrhoea. It has cured numerous hopeless cases. "It acts like a charm and is worth its weight in gold." Price 4 and 8 annas per phial. See very numerous certificates in the Handbills, for which apply to S. B. MOTIVALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET.—PREMISES in Rampart Row, opposite Watson's Hotel, Suitable for an Office or Shop. Apply to THOS. COOK and Son, Rampart Row.

TO LET, with immediate possession.—Two airy APARTMENTS (Top Floor) suitable for Europeans in a commodious Building, near P. HAMILTON, SCULPTOR, Clare Road, Byculla. Rent Rs. 40 only. Apply on the premises.

PANCHGANI TO LET.—Prospect HOUSE and YELLOW ROSE COTTAGE, both well situated and furnished within easy reach of Church, High School, and Library.—WILLIAM SPIERS, House Agent.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class upper-storied and most comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting-room. Terms moderate.

FOR SALE.—DOG-CART by Bennett, in good condition. Price Rs. 500. Apply No. 102, care of this paper.

FOR SALE.—GREY ARAB HORSE, 7 years, height 14-1, quiet and good Trotter. Price Rs. 900. Apply No. 101, care of this paper.

FOR SALE.—Chestnut Arab PONY with harness, cart and hood, carries a Lady and is quiet. Price for turn-out Rs. 350. Apply No. 103, care of this office.

GLUTEN & JAMBOUL Biscuits Charcoal BISCUITS, Bran Biscuits to order. PEARSE, Church Gate Street, Fort.

LANSON'S CUVEE DE RESERVE CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

STANEY'S PATENT "SILENT" PUNKAH PULLEYS, perfectly noiseless, in stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Engineer, Marine Street, Bombay.

TRICYCLES and BICYCLES of good Coventry Make. Latest Patterns and Styles.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

A LADY going Home has left an IRON-FRAMED "SQUARE PIANOFORTE," of STUTTGART MAKE, ALMOST NEW, and in PERFECT ORDER, to be sold on Saturday the 26th inst. at 3 p.m. *without reserve*. at Messrs. BENNETT'S Auction Rooms, Bombay.

THE New Patent PHŒNIX with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels, with six Metal Tunes and with Steel needs. Rs. 50—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.—In great Variety, from one of the best Manufacturers. Suitable for Presentation. Moderate in Prices.—MORENAS and Co., 15, Medows Street.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

STANDARD POLICIES.—Premiums moderate. Conditions liberal. Every facility for the despatch of business. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters For terms, apply to B. L. A., care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P., care of this office.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated of fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. may also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of this kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year including postage.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 1, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of Commissariat Stores, a very large quantity of new double gunny (khurpat), cotton carpets, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq. to Receiver appointed in Suit Nos. 85 and 6 of 1889, Suleiman Lucas vs. Vuljeebhoy, Khanbhoy and others, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., in the Godown in the Military Store Lane, Fort, (near the Shipping Office) the same comprising a very large quantity, of new double gunny (khurpat), cotton carpets, old gunny, canvas wooden horses, &c.

The above will be sold in convenient lots to suit buyers.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 266 of 1889.

Wagjee Corejee ....Plaintiff.
Vs.
Premjee Tricumdass ....Defendant.

Suit No. 266 of 1889.

Wagjee Corejee and Dhunjee Mowjee....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Premjee Tricumdass..........................Defendants.

SALE of valuable landed properties, situate at Wadachi Gadi, Cazee Syed Street, and Walkeshwar, Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay.

Notice is hereby given that under the directions of Wagjee Corejee, the plaintiff in the abovenamed suits, and pursuant to the terms of the consent decree passed in the above suits on the 21st day of September, 1889, the immoveable properties mentioned in the said decree, and more particularly described at the foot hereof, will be put up for sale by Public Auction by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., the Auctioneers, on the respective dates mentioned at the foot hereof at the respective premises, unless previously disposed of by private sale.

At 4 p.m. on MONDAY, the 5th May, 1890.
LOT No. 1.

All that piece of land, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the Cazee Syed Street, bearing assessment No. 31, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 715, new No. 6430, old Survey No. 5, and new Survey No. 2558, and containing by admeasurement 197 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Cazee Syed Street, on the west by the sweepers' passage, on the north by the property of Goculdass Madhowjee, and on the south by the property of Dhunjee Tejee, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of Premjee Tricumdass.

At 4 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 6th May, 1890.
LOT No. 2.

All that piece of land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in new Bunderwada Street or Wadachi Gadi, bearing the assessment No. 15, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 507, new No. 6158, old survey No. 641, new Survey No. 2,245, and containing by admeasurement 211 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east and west by the public road, on the north by the house of Damjee Narronjee, and on the south by the house of Premjee Tricumdass, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of Premjee Tricumdass and his tenants.

At 4 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 7th May, 1890.
LOT NO 3.

All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the western side of Shamjee Mussajee street, or Bunderwada, at Wadachi Gadi, bearing the assessment No. 14, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 508, new No. 6159, old Survey No. 935, new Survey No. 2248, and containing by admeasurement 321 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Shamjee Mussajee Street, on the west by the Dongree Joao DeSouza Street, on the north by the property of Jeewan Callian, and on the south by the property of Lilla Narron, and the said property has been formerly and are now in the occupation of Premjee Tricumdass and his tenants.

At 4 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 8th May, 1890.
LOT NO. 4.

All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Bunderwada at Wadachi Gadi, without the Fort of Bombay, bearing the Municipal No. 13, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 535, new No. 6186, old Survey No. 933, new Survey No. 2250, and containing by admeasurement 172 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the public road called the Wadachi Gadi or Bundari Street, on the west by the public road called the Dongri Joao DeSouza Street, on the north by the public passage and the house of Bhanjee Nursey, and on the south by the property of Wagjee Dewjee, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of the tenants of Premjee Tricumdass.

At 4 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 9th May, 1890,
LOT NO. 5.

All that piece of Government land, together with the bungalow and other buildings thereon, situate at Malabar Hill, bearing assessment Nos. 34, 35, and 34, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 54, new No. 11297, old Survey No. 18, new Survey No. 7267, old No. 55, new No. 11298, old Survey No. 19, new Survey No. 7267, old No. 58, new No. 11299, and old survey Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, new Survey No. 7267, old No. 69, new No. 11300 old Survey No. 21, new Survey No. 7267 and old No. 64, new No. 11601, old Survey No. 123, and new Survey No. 7267, and containing by admeasurement 2322 7-8 square yards or thereabouts, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation Government land, on the west by the public road, on the north by the property of Nathoo Rowjee, and on or towards the south by the property of Bhaishunker Nanabhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 25th April, 1890.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Arsenal, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at 2 p.m.—

A quantity of stores, consisting of sling wagons, pawlins, leather cuttings, canvas pieces, old brass, old copper, old iron and steel, &c.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel, near the Tramway Terminus, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated-ware, crockery, and glassware, table ornaments, pictures, table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of C. MILLS, Esq.

The property is on view.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY next, the 28th inst. at 3 p.m.—

One gold repeater keyless watch (chronograph) by T. R. Russell, with gold chain and pencil case, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. JAMES L. GREAVES.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 28th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 cases white shirtings.
5 " printed sarees.
2 " khaki drill.
2 " flowered velvet.
50 drums raw linseed oil.
50 drums double boiled linseed oil.

By order of the Administrator-General, the effects of the late Zara, woman, consisting of wearing apparel, utensils and sundries.

A quantity of Government Telegraph stores, consisting of copper discs, wire, &c.

On Account and at the risk of Hajee Dada Aba ex S. S. Maria Teresa.

H. R. & Co—216—13,981-83-3 cases Tin Mirrors and Trays.

On account of the concerned Ex. S. S. Poseidon, T. H. G. 5575-76. 2 cases Corozo buttons.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome light mail-phaeton.
1 strong second-hand double-seated brougham.
1 strong second-hand office-shigram.
1 light dog-cart.
1 Varnished dog-cart brandnew with a handsome fast grey Arab pony in harness.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 29th April, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, the handsome blackwood and teakwood plain household furniture, plated-ware, crockery and glassware, table ornaments, flower vases, pictures, lamps, &c., the property of Mr. T. CZERWINKA.

The property will be on view 4 days before the Sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 1st May next, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction in the P. and O. Co's Dockyard, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, a sweet toned upright grand pianoforte, fancy table ornaments flower vases, lamps, pictures, &c., the property of T. Littlefair Esq.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DHOBEE LANE WITHOUT THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 8th May, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Mortgagee Josey Heerjee Monjee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Tejbai, daughter of Nagjee Madhowjee, and wife of Premjee Veerjee Nanibai wife, of Kutchra Premjee Dewjee Kutchra minor by his mother and guardian the said Nawibai and Purhotum Premjee in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 5th day of October 1888, and in the Indenture of further charge, dated the 13th day of January 1890. The following landed property viz., all that piece of Government ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate without the Fort of Bombay at Dhobee Lane formerly as well as now in the occupation of several tenants of the said mortgagors assessed by the municipality under B ward No. 733 and street No. 57-59 containing by admeasurement 73 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the collector of land revenue under old No. 618 new No. 6 29 old survey No. 1005 and new Survey No. 2164 and bounded on the east by the property of Narayen Tailor, on the west by the 1st Coomarwada street on the north by the house of Visram Tricumdass and on the south by the property of Visram Tricumdass and Dwarkadass.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 25th April, 1890.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY., No 21, APOLLO STREET

AUCTION SALE OF 2 PADDLE STEAM LAUNCHES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Bunder—

The paddle steam launch "Silvia" (60 by 9 by 6), carries over 100 passengers, and draws only 2 feet of water.

The paddle steam launch "Wyanph," 46 by 4 by 3½) carries over 50 passengers, and draws 1½ feet of water only. The Launches are at present lying at Apollo Bunder, where they can be seen at any time.

BONA FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 25th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Armenian Lane, Fort, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, glass and crockeryware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of JAMES BUDD, Esq.

The property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 26th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c., &c.

21 boxes alleged sparkling samples.

4 casks machine oil.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong, glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.

1 strong second-hand palanquin office shigram in very good order.

1 bay Arab horse, 14-2 9 years old, quiet to ride and drive.

1 chesnut Arab galloway, quiet to ride.

1 powerful silver-coloured Arab horse, 14-3, goes fast in carriage.

1 handsome strong grey waler horse, quiet in single harness.

1 strong iron grey Arab horse, 9 years old, goes well in harness.

1 strong iron grey Arab, 14-2½, 8 years, quiet in harness and fast.

On account of the concerned:—

A consignment of 2 bicycles and 2 tricycles recently arrived per s.s. Singapore, superior French-make, of best materials, fitted with Peugeot's patent check action, very light, strong, and fast.

1 Handsome, strong Arab Pony "Chang" 13-2¼ very handsome believed to be sound, perfectly quiet to ride and drive, plays polo well; a perfect hack and fast trotter in harness. A lady or child could ride him.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 50, Custom House, opposite the Custom House, the valuable handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, glass and crockeryware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of A E B Smith, Esq.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

On SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNET & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their rooms—

1 gold hunting keyless lever watch, monogram set with diamonds, minute repeater, by W. Mills of London.

1 half-hunting keyless lever watch, black dial, and silver hands, by E. Manuel of London.

1 gold C. F. key winder, independent seconds watch, showing 5 minutes.

1 Gold C. F. keyless lever watch, by James McCabe of London.

1 striking lever 8-day English palky clock by McCabe.

The above are now on view.

On MONDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "The Ridge," Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated-ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany grand square piano by "Schiedmayer and Soehne," first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome bay Arab galloway quiet to ride and drive, an handsome English-built victoria in very good order by "Windower," sets of single harness, one Bhownuggur cow with calf, &c., &c., the property of P. Benn, Esq. proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

Property of another gentleman—

1 Bay C-B pony, broken to harness fast and showy, suitable for racing, was timed to do the half mile in level time without training.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Breach Candy, opposite Scandal Point, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, of the latest design, made to order by Wimbridge and John Roberts, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, Hinks' table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of R. BRANSON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the Sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 5th May, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Grove, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain household furniture by Wimbridge and Jamsetjee Nowrojee, also open carved blackwood furniture, glass and crockeryware, a mahogany upright cottage piano by Soundy and Co., a handsome strong bay waler gelding 15-2, 9 years old, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c, the property of J. W. ORR, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the Sale.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable vacant pieces of land suitable for building purposes, situated at Appollo Street, within the Fort.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th May next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following very valuable vacant pieces of land in one lot and if not sold in one lot then in two separate lots of 650 square yards each.

All that piece of vacant land of ground, situated at Apollo Street, Fort, containing by admeasurement about 1,300 square yards and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the property of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co., on the west by Public Road called Apollo Road, on the North by the property of Mr. Framjee Cowasjee Marker, and on the South by a Public Lane called a Marine Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan of the property application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 25th April, 1890.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of NEW BUSINESS received by the ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE during the First Three Months of the Years 1889 and 1890.

Years.	Number and Amount of Proposals received during these months.	
	Number.	Amount.
1889	536	14,41,600
1890	588	19,40,500

*** The very germ of the Provision of Life Assurance consists in its being—PROMPTLY ADOPTED.

Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F I A.,
Manager and Actuary.

HEAD OFFICE—ALBERT BUILDING. BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

CIGARS, CIGARETTES and TOBACCOS.—From a long experience, both practical and experimental, as a General Tobacconist, I am warranted in assuring my constituents and the public in general, of my ability to give entire satisfaction as to character and quality of my manufactures and stock in trade. My special attention continues to be devoted to the development of every useful improvement tending to maintain the popularity of my goods.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES.—Replete with all the latest novelties, affording a selection not to be met elsewhere in India.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE.—As pioneer of this particular manufacture, and responsible for its first introduction into India, I continue to give this department my special attention. Purchasers will find this furniture out-and-out the most suitable for India.

TABLE LINEN, &c.—The attention of Mess Presidents, Club Secretaries, and General House-keepers is respectfully requested to this speciality, and the large and varied assortment kept in stock. Pronounced by all who have used it the very best Napery for India.

COOKING and WARMING STOVES.—In this department also I claim priority in the field and superior experience, confidently inviting comparison with other houses as regards variety of choice and General Equipment.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.—These goods will be found of very superior quality, to which the ordinary export Enamelled Ware bears no comparison. Large stocks always on hand, ready for any emergency.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS and MATERIALS.—Particular attention and care is devoted to this interesting department, and the large and increasing share of patronage received is ample testimony to the High Class Quality of my goods, and their Special Fitness for the very varying conditions of climate in this immense continent. The greatest supervision exercised in keeping stock so as to ensure articles being issued in a fresh and satisfactory condition.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying seventy Military Messes and twenty Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER & Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co	Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co	Rheims.
AYALA & Co	Chateau d'Ay
ERNEST IRROY	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
A. De LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith, N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS.	Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co.	Gibraltar.

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES,

Specially selected and shipped by Messrs. BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.

THE "BLANDY" BRANDS.

DIRECT SUPPLY SYSTEM.

MADEIRAS—From the celebrated "Blandy Stock" 8 qualities, from Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 58-12 per dozen quarts.

PORTS—From Hooper Brothers, Oporto, 4 qualities, from Rs 18-8 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.

SHERRIES—From Manuel Gazteiu E. Yriarte, Cadiz, 6 qualities, from Rs. 19 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.

CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Rheims, 4 qualities, from Rs. 43 to Rs. 60 per dozen quarts.

CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A. Leon Aine, Bordeaux, 3 qualities, from Rs. 16 to Rs. 24 per dozen quarts.

HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingin-am-Rhein. 2 qualities (still), from Rs. 21 to Rs. 25 per doz. qts. 2 " (Sparkling), from Rs. 40 to Rs. 53 per doz qts,

WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder and Co. Leith. 2 qualities, from Rs. 23 to Rs. 32 per doz. qts.

WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness, 3 qualities, from Rs. 31 to Rs. 40 per doz. qts.

Detailed List of Prices and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
Sole Agents for the Presidency.

NOTICES.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs JOHN DICKINSON and Co. London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

A MINING ENGINEER, thoroughly experienced in the Brazils and Africa, in the prospecting for Diamonds and other Precious Stones, would undertake to prospect on Private or Public Lands, on a Salary and Commission. Highest references given. Apply

G. JACKSON, M. E.,
Good Hope Hotel, Kemberley, South Africa,
or to the office of this paper.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
NOTICE.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-year ended 31st December, 1889, at the rate of Five per cent. per annum, or six shillings and threepence per Share, and will be payable on or after the 28th instant, to the proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on 18th instant.

By order of the Board,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

Bombay, 23rd April, 1890.

TO SEED CRUSHERS.

FOR SALE, Patent Rotary Steam heated OIL MILLS Manufactured by the well-known Firm of Rose Down, and Thompson, of Hull, England.

One H.P. required for each Machine.
Price Rs. 150. Quite new.
Drawings on application to.

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
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WANTED.

A PARTNER with Rs. 15 or 20,000 capital, to take up a one-third or an half Share in an established business, situated in a large city, with every mercantile facility. The business is a very paying one, and a partner is sought as opportunities have been afforded for enlarging it greatly. For further detailed particulars apply to "ALPHA," care of Bombay *Gazette*.

All communications are to be considered strictly private.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S. VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold. Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English farrier and every class of shoeing done.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas,

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
" COOPER, MADON and Co.,
" THACKER, SPINK and Co. Calcutta
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 219,4 High Holborn London, Eng.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

J. & R. SHORROCK,

BOLTON ROAD & LEE FOUNDRIES

DARWEN, LANCASHIRE,

Manufacture Specialities in

PAPER-MAKING MACHINERY,

COTTON-WEAVING MACHINERY.

Corliss Engines, Boilers, Mill Gearing,

Estimates and Drawings on Application.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND $4,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—J. S. MOSES, Esq.

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H. Hoppiu, Esq.	L. Poesnecker, Esq.
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Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., Ld.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.	Hankow.	Penang.
Bankok.	Hiogo.	Saigon.
Batavia.	Iloilo.	San Francisco.
Bombay.	Lyons.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	Manila.	Tientsin.
Foochow.	New York.	Yokohama.
Peking	Hamburg	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances, if not under Rs. 500.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE—39a, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....................£933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..........................£466,500
RESERVE FUND................................£180,000

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—
For 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL ....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

THE PUNJAB BANKING CO., LD.,

Head Office:—LAHORE; Branch at FEROZEPORE

Authorized Capital ....Rs. 5,00,000
Subscribed Capital (1st Issue) ... " 2,50,000

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at		6	Per cent. Per annum.
Ditto	6 "	5	
Ditto	3 "	4	
Ditto	1 "	2	

STERLING DEPOSITS.

Rates 5, 4 and 3 per cent. per annum; neither principal nor interest being affected by the fluctuations of exchange.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS.

Rate 4 per cent. Money available on demand, for remittance to England.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Sums as low as Rs. 10 received; interest 6 per cent. Every description of Banking Business transacted.

☞ Money received for deposit accounts, at par, at the principal Cities in India.

D. P. MASSON,
Managing Director.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION. LIMITED,

PAID-UP CAPITAL...... £ 584,400.
REST...... .... " 152,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " .... 4 per cent. "

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balance.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspure St Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON
Manager.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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Secretary.

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KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla, and IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and within easy distance from Railway Stations. Open to sea-breeze on every side, and commands a magnificent and a charming view all round.—Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS,
Khandalla and Igutpuri.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on sums of Rs. 500, and upwards.

For 3 months 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved cheques on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly. Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 pr. ct.	932½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	£125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,390	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Divd.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	Rs. 15 Rs. 7½	200 150
BadhamPile & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	140
apty Co., Ld.	625	00	185	Nil	45
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld				6 p.c.	60
Bombay Flour Mill Co	750	500	500	10 p.c.	725
Bombay Ice Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	81
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	180	Rs. 180	3,300
Do (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	45	Rs. 45	825
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c	103
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500		...	..
Cooper Madon Ld	3,900	100	100	Rs	8
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	40 nl
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	..	167½
Geyer & Co. Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As.	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	1
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Ld	12,000	25	25		4½
Kurrachee Ligtherage	500	256	250	Rs. 10	70
Kemp & Co. Ld	4,000	200	175	Rs. 25.	360
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	73
Napier Hotel Co	800	100	100	13 p.c.	7
Do Foundry	500	100	100	...	6
Oriental Govt. Security Life As.	5,000	200	50	10 p.c	205
Oriental Loan Asso	5,000	20	20	8 p.s.	2
Port Canning Co	6,000	000	1,000	Rs. 20	365
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	. 5	50
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	100
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	95	...	80
Telephone and Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	11xd
Treacher and Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,275
Thacker & Co., Ld	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	000	1	12	Nil.	35
T M Mody & Co					80
Bhownuggor City P. & M. Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Yearly.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	240
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	140
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	9
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	335
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,230
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..	...	195
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,125
French	300	500	all	50	525
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	60	450
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	410
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Nil.	60
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	442½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	25	177½
New Berar	1,200	600	500	45	550
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	87½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	345
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	60	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Panjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	480
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	615

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Divd.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Gt 5 per ct	...	£10	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	...	£18	...	at 5 p.c	420

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last half-yearly.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alfred Manufacture	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 Nl.
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Nil.	440
Albert Edward Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil.	Noml.
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	Nil.	65
Bellary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	871	500	all	25	500
Bombay United	990	1,000	1,000	25	630
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	390
Central India	3,750	500	500	45	870
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	40	880
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	535
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	600
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	425
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	450
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	900
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	500
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	115
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	740
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	750
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	15	490
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	690xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil.	350
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	890xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	540
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	350
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	7½	242½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	815
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	550
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	200 no ..
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	520
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	149
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	722½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,850xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,140
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	Nil.	87½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,565
Maharaj Mysore & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	250
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	590
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	350
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	65
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	50	900
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,235
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	275
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil.	255
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	560
Swadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	255
Victoria Mills	650	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil.	375
Queen Mills	670	1,000	1,000	50	715
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	920xd

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

Four per cent	100½
Four-and-a-half per cent	102½
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	104
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1878	Nil
City of Paris Loan	228
Port Trust Bonds	95

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 14-8
Carolas	„ 235
Mexican Dollars	„ 221
Five-Franc Pieces	„ 266
Bar Silver, 17½ betterness	„ 106-6
Gold Leaf	„ 22-14
Bar Gold, 10 oz. English, 100 touch	„ 23
Australian Gold, 100 touch	„ 22-12
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	„ 22-12
Pekin do.	„ 22-4

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Columbia Skating Rink.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 23rd:—Lawada (s), from Calcutta. Yesterday:—Deccan (s), from Jedda; Germania (s), Batoum; Bryn Glas (s), Barry; and I. M. S. Mayo, Chittagong.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Falls of Inversnaid (s), for Dunkirk; and Oriental (s), Calcutta, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Worsley Hall entered, and the s. s. Falls of Inversnaid left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Lawada and Deccan entered the dock yesterday.

PALI HILL GUN CLUB.—The opening meeting of the season takes place at Danda, near Pali Hill, on Saturday, at 4-30 p.m.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Ramohurun Kulliandass, residing at Samuel Street, reports that his servant absconded on Wednesday with currency notes, of the collective value of Rs. 1,500, the property of the complainant. The servant was only four days in complainant's employ, and gave his name as Ramdyal. A search is being made for the accused.

A MISSING BOY.—Krishna Luximon, residing at Kalla Chowkey Road, reports that a boy named Succaram Jaising, aged 14 years, who had come with him to Bombay on a visit from Danoo Oomergaum, on the 21st instant, has been missing since the 22nd instant. The boy had on gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 46.

SKATING RINK.—There was a good gathering at the Rink on Wednesday night to witness the one-mile race for amateurs. There were four competitors—Messrs. Turner, Cocks, Roberts, and Hackett. Mr. Roberts had a good lead followed close by Messrs. Turner and Cocks; but had to retire at the 3rd lap, Mr. Hackett coming to grief at the 2nd; thus the race was left between Messrs. Turner and Cocks, the former winning magnificently by a lap. Time—3 minutes 48 3-5 seconds.

SALE OF THE SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.—The property in Hornby Row, known as the Switchback Railway, with all its appliances and fixtures, was sold by public auction on the premises yesterday by Messrs. Bennett and Company, auctioneers. The sale commenced with a bid of Rs. 1,000, which rose by gradual increments to Rs. 2,150, for which amount the property was knocked down to a Mahomedan, named Cassum Moosa.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 2nd Battalion Glos'ter Regiment will play the following programme this evening, at 5-45 o'clock.

Quadrille........Lights O'London...........Coote.
Valse ....Thine Alone ....Meissler.
Aria ....Torquato Tasso ....Donizetti.
Valse ....Clasping Hands ....Hecker.
Selection ....Alzira ....Verdi.
Galop (Vocal)....Queen Victoria..............Hecker.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE THEFT AT THE ART EXHIBITION.—The articles missing from the Industrial Art Exhibition, mentioned in yesterday's issue, are a gold enamelled sword hilt, valued at Rs. 700, two gold enamelled bosses, with five small diamonds in each, and a gold lion with a diamond in each eye, valued at Rs. 50 from a shield, and four gold coins and a piece of gold chain, valued at Rs. 30 from a dagger; in all property, valued at Rs. 780. The missing property belongs to the Kholapore State. The thief substituted a metal hilt for the gold one. A Punjabi, named Mahomed Azim, had the arranging of the exhibits in this part of the Exhibition, and left for his native country, in the Punjab, on Monday, the 21st instant, before the theft was discovered. There appears to be ground for suspecting this man of having committed the theft.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Inspector Nolan yesterday charged Nana Salvekar, at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing currency notes and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 24, the property of Cooshna Kannoo, from his residence at Love Lane, on Wednesday last. The complainant is a fruit-seller at the Byculla Bazaar, and the accused and his master, who is also a fruit-seller at the same bazaar, lived together in the same house as complainant. During the absence of complainant at the Byculla Bazaar on Wednesday, accused broke open complainant's box and stole the money. The complainant on his return home discovered the theft of his money, and reported the matter to the police, suspecting the accused who had absconded. The complainant and a policeman went in search of the accused, and found him at the Carnac Bunder on the eve of his departure for his native country. He was arrested, and on being searched the stolen money was found in his possession. Nana Salvekar, on pleading guilty to the charge, was convicted and sentenced to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEITING OF TRADE-MARKS.—At the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, Mr. Edgelow, of Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, appeared before the Chief Presidency Magistrate and filed an information on behalf of Munilal Dewjee, charging Jewan Chuntoor with having made use of a false trade-mark. Jewan was a petty merchant, and carried on a trade in dyes. Owing to certain information received from Seedick Sulleiman, who alleged that the packets of dyes which were sold in the market were of a very inferior quality, being of quite a different nature from those usually sold by the complainant, and acting on this statement Munilal requested his informant to produce one of those packets, for he was rather surprised that his articles, which he thought were genuine as they were imported from Switzerland, should have depreciated in the estimation of his purchasers. The packets of dye bearing the false trade-marks were produced, and the complainant having reason to believe that Jewan was in possession of a large stock of the dyes inferior in quality to that sold by his firm, which was shipped from Switzerland, Mr. Edgelow applied for a search-warrant and a warrant of arrest against the accused. His Worship granted the application allowing prisoner bail in Rs. 1,000 and a surety in the same amount.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per copy.

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ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from the pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s ½ per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

A SUIT FOR MAINTENANCE.

GOKIBAI *vs.* LUKHMIDAS KHEMJEE.

His Lordship delivered judgment in this case, in which the plaintiff sued the defendant for maintenance. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Conroy and Brown, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Starling and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, Dinshaw, and Kanga, appeared for the defendant.

His Lordship said: When Mr. Justice Scott found the first issue in this suit in favour of the defendant, and made an order in pursuance of that finding, the suit became one for maintenance simply. For the reasons which I have already given, I decide that it was not competent for me either to disregard, by commencing the case *de novo*, or to review or reconsider that finding and order. The only question which remains to be determined is whether the plaintiff is entitled to a decree for separate maintenance from the defendant. The facts under which the plaintiff's claim rises are not really in dispute. Mathuradas, the defendant's eldest son, and the plaintiff, were betrothed and subsequently married when both were still young. The marriage took place in 1872. Mathuradas had been treated by his maternal grandfather, Narrotumdas, as a son, and out of respect to Narrotumdas, was called Mathuradas Narrotumdas instead of Mathuradas Lukhmidas; but it is admitted by the defendant that Mathuradas was not in fact, as he could not in law have been, adopted by his maternal grandfather. Narrotumdas died in 1873 intestate, leaving him surviving his widow Mankorebai, and his brother's son, Jumnadas Davidas, from whom he was separate, and the sons of the latter. Mankorebai, the widow of Narrotumdas, thus on the death of her husband, became entitled to his property, taking the moveables absolutely, and a widow's estate in the immoveables. The bulk of the property was immoveable. Mathuradas, after the death of Narrotumdas, continued to be called Mathuradas Narrotumdas, and he and his wife Gokebai lived sometimes with Mankorebai and sometimes with his father Lukhmidas. The fiction that he was the son of Narrotumdas was kept up, and to such an extent was this done, that he and Mankorebai, *alias* Devcurbai, as the legal representative and widow of Narrotumdas Narrondas, were by amendment made co-plaintiffs with Jumnadas Devidas and one Hurgovan Chuttoor. By decretal order in that suit made on the 20th April, 1874, it was declared that the plaintiff, Mathuradas Narrotumdas, as the adopted son and heir of the deceased plaintiff, Narrotumdas Narrondas, was entitled to the shares in certain property left by one Vulloo Anundjee, to which Narrotumdas Narrondas had, by the same decretal order, been declared to have been entitled. Mathuradas did not in his lifetime receive anything under this decree, but Mankorebai received the share of Narrotumdas after the death of Mathuradas. There is no evidence in the case to show the amount of that share, or of what it consisted. Mathuradas died on the 3rd August, 1876, at the age of 18 or 19 without issue, leaving his widow, the plaintiff Gokebai, then a minor of 14 years or thereabouts. Previous to his death, he executed a will on the 3rd day of August, 1876, the contents of which will be presently referred to. The funeral ceremonies of Mathuradas were performed by his brother Nensi, in the house of his father Lukhmidas. After the death of Mathuradas, Gokebai continued to live with her father-in-law Lukhmidas. Her mother Navilbai, soon after the death of Mathuradas, applied by *habeas corpus* to the High Court for the custody of Gokebai, alleging that Mathuradas had been adopted by Narrotumdas, and that therefore Luhmidas was not entitled to the custody of the infant. On that occasion Lukmidas positively and unequivocally denied that Mathuradas had been adopted by Narrotumdas, though he stated that as Narrotumdas had no issue except one daughter, Lukhmivahoo, the mother of Mathuradas, Narrotumdas had treated and brought up Mathuradas as if he were his son. In the result Gokebai was left in the house of Lukhmidas with a direction that she should be allowed to visit Navilvahoo after the usual twelve months of mourning should have expired. After this Gokebai lived with Luhmidas until 1879, occasionally visiting her mother Navilbai. Since 1879 she has lived with Navilbai. On the 16th January, 1889, she through her solicitors demanded separate maintenance from Lahmidas, and, receiving no reply, filed this suit on the 4th February, 1889. It is admitted that the defendant Luhmidas is possessed of ancestral property, though it is said to be mortgaged, and it is not alleged that there was any partition between Lukhmidas and Mathuradas in the life time of the latter. From this resumé of facts it follows that the plaintiff is entitled to be maintained by the defendant unless the latter can establish some grounds depriving her of that right. He relies upon the will of Mathuradas as affording a defence to her claim. It becomes necessary, therefore, to examine the contents of the will and its legal effect. The will runs as follows:—(Reads it.) Then, follows a provision as to the ornaments of Gokebai, which does affect this case, and the will proceeds. (Reads it.) The will, then, after a further provision as to ornaments, appoints Mankorebai executrix, Mankorebai proved this will on the 21st August, 1877. The obligation to do so was no doubt forced upon her by the terms of the decretal order of the 20th April, 1874, which I have already alluded to. As Mathuradas was not the adopted son of Narrotumdas, he had no right to dispose of the property left by the latter, or to enlarge, as he purports to do, the estate of Narrotumdas's widow, Mankorebai, in it. Except in so far as it does away with the effect of the decretal order of the 20th February, 1874, which declares Mathuradas, as adopted son of Narrotumdas, to be entitled to the share of the latter in Vulloo Anundjee's estate, the will confers no benefit on Mankorebai. Except in so far as the effect of that decretal order was to give a right to Mathuradas to impose a burden on the estate of Narrotumdas in the hands of Mankorebai, Mathuradas had no right to impose the burden of maintaining his wife, Gokebai, upon Mankorebai out of that estate. Whether such a right was given by the effect of the decretal order cannot be determined in the absence of Mankorebai. The latter, however, proved the will. This fact may estop her from resisting Goki's claim to the benefit, if benefit it can be called, which is conferred upon Goki by the will. But is Goki bound to enforce her claim under the will in lieu of claiming maintenance from the estate in the hands of her father-in-law? I am unable to hold that she is bound to take that course. Mankorebai has never paid any maintenance to Goki, and there is no evidence to show whether she admits any liability to do so. If she does not, the law of limitation would seem to throw difficulties in the way of Goki establishing a claim under the will. At the utmost, when living with Navilbai, she could only claim Rs. 7 per month from Mankorebai, and that would cease after the death of Mankorebai. I think that the defendant was bound to show that the plaintiff is possessed of property, out of which the plaintiff can maintain herself; and that he does not discharge that *onus* by showing that, by suing Mankorebai, she might possibly recover maintenance at the rate of Rs. 7 per month for a limited time by force of the law relating to estoppel. It is also contended for the defendant that the plaintiff has been directed by her husband's will to live in the house of Lukhmidas Khemjee or of Mankorebai, and that she is therefore not entitled to demand a separate maintenance from the defendant. (See Mayne, Hindu Law, p. 415.) The general rule of law is that a Hindu widow is not bound to reside in her deceased husband's family house, and does not forfeit her right to maintenance out of her husband's estate by going to reside elsewhere, unless she leaves her husband's house for the purpose of unchastity or for any other improper purpose. (Rupa Prithu Singh *vs.* Rani Rajkuver, 12 Bengal L. R., p. 238.) It may be an exception to that general rule that when a widow is directed by her husband's will to reside in his family house, or in that of her father, she is not entitled to separate maintenance if she lives elsewhere. Upon that it is not necessary for me to come to a decision. I think that, if such a direction is relied upon, it must be a plain and unambiguous direction, and not one to be gathered by inference from words which do not necessarily imply such a direction as is the case in the will relied upon by the defendant. I must decide, therefore, that the plaintiff is entitled to a separate maintenance from the defendant. The evidence and materials before the Court are insufficient to enable it to determine judicially the proper amount of maintenance to be allowed to the plaintiff. The ancestral property is said to be in value about one lakh of rupees. This might be expected to produce Rs. 350 or thereabouts per month. The defendant has three sons living, three unmarried daughters, and the widow of a deceased son maintained by him. To the latter he allows Rs. 10 for expenses. The property is not large and is said to be mortgaged, but the mortgage may have been effected to assist the defendant in his business, which is considerable, and brings him in Rs. 4,000 or Rs. 5,000 per month. The only guide I have to go by is the allowance made by defendant to Nursi's widow Rs. 10 per month, a separate room, and her boarding as a member of the family. Rs. 20 per month would obtain similar lodging and food for the plaintiff. I therefore award her Rs. 20, plus Rs. 10 per month, or in the aggregate Rs. 30. If the parties are not willing to accept that sum, it must be reefrred to the Commissioner to ascertain the proper sum to be allowed to the plaintiff for her separate maintenance. The award of maintenance will run from the date of suit filed. Defendant to pay costs of suit.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 22.

Ogilvie, Lieut, Bo, R E, on sick leave, from Kirkee.
Hawes, Col, Bengal, 4th Punjab Infy, on leave, out of India, from Kohat.

APRIL 24.

Lynch, Lt-Col, Bo, 1st Grs, on leave, from Ahmednagar.
Connol, Capt, Ms, R A, on duty, from Secunderabad.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 25.

Hawes, Col, Bengal, 4th Punjab Infy, on furlough, to England.
Atkins, Col, Bengal, 1st Bengal Infy, on furlough, to England.
Brown, Lieut, Bengal, Comt Dept, on leave, to Australia.
Brunker, Major, Bengal, D S O, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, April 24.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE leave granted to Lieutenant E L C Berger, Royal Marine Light Infantry, is extended to the 27th February.

The furlough for six months on private affairs granted to Major J Humfrey, Staff Corps, is hereby cancelled.

The services of Surgeon J G Hojel, MB, BS, Indian Medical Service, are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

Brigade Surgeon A N Hojel, Indian Medical Service, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India furlough on medical certificate for six months, in supersession of the privilege leave allowed him.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—

Lieutenant H. N. Roome, Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 7th Bombay Cavalry, for one year.

His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Harris, Governor of the Presidency of Bombay, has been pleased to accept the office of Honorary Colonel of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief:—

Major P L Clowes, 8th Hussars, to be Aide-de Camp.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—

Lieutenant-Colonel F W Joshep, Staff Corps.
Lieutenant C J Melliss, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for the period specified:—

Colonel E Mockler, Infantry, six months, medical certificate.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 17th April 1890:—

14th Bombay Infantry.

Jamadar Jhanda Singh to be Subhedar vice Alphu Gaila, pensioned.

Jamadar Fatu Kesarkar to be Subhedar vice Jhanda Singh, seconded for service with Burma Police.

Havaldar-Major Bhagwandin Tivari to be Jamadar (provisionally) vice Fatu Kesarkar, promoted.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Section 13 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, his Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint J Monteath, Esq, C S, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, vice J K Spence, Esq, C S, resigned.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Khan Saheb Hoshangji Barjorji Vania, Second Class Subordinate Judge of Dohad, was allowed leave on medical certificate for one month and fifteen days from the date on which he relinquished charge of his office.

Azam Sakerlal Chandulal, Head Karkun of taluka Kapadvanj in the district of Kaira, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district, and is invested with additional powers.

Rao Saheb Bhaw Yeshwant Gupte, Subordinate Judge of Karad and Patan, was granted an extension of his privilege leave for one month.

Mr. Shankarrao Raghunath Deshpande is appointed to be a special Magistrate, and is invested, within the municipal limits of the town of Sangamner, with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr G. J Agashe, BA, to be Head Master, Byramji Jijibhoy High School, Thana, vice Mr J B. Modak, BA, deceased, but to continue to act as Head Master, Dhulia High School, until relieved.

Mr K V Sabnis, BA, to act as Head Master, Byramji Jijibhoy High School, Thana, until relieved by Mr. Agashe, or pending further orders.

Surgeon C H L Meyer, Professor of Physiology and Histology, Grant Medical College, is granted leave on medical certificate for seven months.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Honourable A F Beaufort to be a Member of the Board of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute vice Colonel G L C Merewether, R E, appointed Chairman.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Raghvendra Pandurang Bengiri, B A, to act as Native Assistant to the Commissioner, S D, during the absence of Rao Bahadur Achyut Bhaskar Desai or pending further orders.

Mr Bhogilal Varajlal is confirmed in his appointment of Special Sub-Registrar of Dhandhuka in the Ahmedabad District.

Rao Bahadur Sabajirao Chintaman Chitnis, Huzur Deputy Collector, Sholapur, is allowed leave on medical certificate for two months.

Mr T H Stewart, C S, has been allowed by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extraordinary leave on medical certificate for two months without pay.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Assistant Surgeon Nadarsha Hormasji Sukhia is appointed to the medical charge of the Candy Dispensary, Vengurla, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon C M Rodrigues on privilege leave.

Assistant Surgeon C M Rodrigues has been allowed privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days, with effect from 6th April 1890.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Hormasji Kharsadji Kurlavala to act as Collector of Income Tax, Bombay, during the absence of Mr Kharsedji Nasarvanji Sirvai or till further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Major-General C. A. Goodfellow, V. C., R. E., Chief Engineer, 1st Class, is allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for six months from such date in May 1890 as he may avail himself of it.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 24.

FROM GLASGOW.

Europa s—280 kegs disinfecting powder and 4 cases medicine, Rogers and Co.

Bellagio s—29 bales paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 5 barrels cylinder oil, D Jadowjee; 28 bales papers, A H Esoofbhoy; 24 cases writing slates, A H Dawoodbhoy; 100 cases whisky, J Framjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Bellagio s—5 packages glassware, S Hasson and Sons

FROM LONDON.

Lord Charlemont s—30 drums lubricating oil, R M Cheesgar and Co.

Oriental s—5 bales papers, T M Tazkhanjee.

Rosetta s—15 cases oilmanstores, &c., S Hiptoola; 3 cases printed books, Bombay Circulating Library; 29 pakages paper, The Times of India; 2 cases portwine, Phillips and Co; 80 cases beer, Lyon and Co; 12 cases medicine, H Ballantine and Sons.

FROM HULL.

Rozario s—33 bales paper, K Loockmanjee.
Douro s—38 cases oilmanstores, S Hiptoola.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—16 cases provision, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—35 cases vermouth, Sorabji Cowasjee.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment are particularly recommended to persons who have to pass their lives in confined and crowded places; hundreds of thousands of our fellow creatures toil from morning until evening in factories and workshops, to the detriment of their health, and the deterioration of the race. They suffer in consequence from indigestion, flatulance and want of appetite, and these complaints, if neglected, bring about nervousness and failure of the vital powers. Holloway's remedies can be used by such sufferers to their very great advantage, as they are mild in action and certain in their effects. No one need therefore lose a day's work when using them, a matter of consequence to those whose daily bread depends on daily toil.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, April 24.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen and — that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 A. M. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st Nov. to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometric Pressure.			Wind.		Temperature in Shade.						Rainfall.		
	8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Direction.	Rate per hour.	8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Cloud 8 a.m.	Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi ...	29·695	—·005	—·059	N W	5	87·7	108·5	81·1	+6·3	18	7	...	1·02	—1·91a
Agra ...	29·667	—·041	—·106	N W	7	92·7	110·0	81·9	+6·7	21	6	...	0·52	—0·63b
Allahabad ...	29·629	—·049	—·143	W N W	7	92·3	111·4	77·1	+3·0	17	...	...	0·15	—0·76c
Jhansi ...	29·665	—·025	—·094	N N W	6	93·7	110·5	88·4	+11·2	28	3	...	0·53	—0·95d
Jacobabad ...	29·535	—·012	—·236	N	7	84·2	104·9	80·2	+10·0	29	...	...	0·04	—0·68d
Karachi ...	29·760	—·047	—·093	W	20	78·9	90·2	75·3	+1·7	85	...	...	0·04	—2·41e
Ajmere ...	29·765	+·013	—·056	W	12	83·8	103·8	83·5	+12·1	27	8	...	0·15	—1·72a
Deesa ...	29·810	+·022	—·44	S	11	83·7	108·3	74·9	+3·5	29	10	...	0·01	—0·42d
Rajkot ...	29·845	+·007	—·042	W S W	10	78·4	101·0	74·8	+4·4	81	10	...	0·05	—0·45d
Neemuch ...	29·790	+·022	—·058	W N W	?	79·6	105·9	78·6	+7·3	44	9	0·04	0·04	—0·70a
Indore ...	29·802	+·033	—·032	W S W	3	84·3	104·5	77·1	+6·3	24	10	...	...	—1·00c
Saugor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore ...	29·718	+·035	—·091	W	2	88·7	108·5	75·6	+2·5	30	2	...	1·57	—1·05c
Hoshangabad ...	29·772	+·013	—·071	S S W	4	85·9	109·5	80·1	+5·5	33	10	...	0·35	—1·43b
Khandwa ...	29·781	+·024	—·045	W	7	91·8	110·7	82·3	+5·9	20	8	...	0·26	—1·13f
Raipur ...	29·694	—·028	—·081	W S W	11	93·5	108·8	83·0	+4·3	29	3	...	0·14	—2·32d
Nagpur ...	29·748	+·003	—·054	W S W	14	94·2	108·2	85·0	+7·7	38	9	...	0·30	—2·52g
Amraoti ...	29·764	—·007	—·046	W	10	91·4	109·8	84·7	+8·1	29	8	...	0·28	—1·97f
Akola ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surat ...	29·886	+·050	—·008	S W	L	82·1	94·7	79·1	+6·4	89	10	...	...	—0·25h
Malegaon ...	29·838	+·036	—·022	W N W	9	87·5	104·3	82·1	+10·5	72	9	...	0·02	—1·55
Bombay ...	29·856	+·024	—·054	S	12	83·3	89·3	81·4	+3·7	76	10	...	...	—0·87d
Poona ...	29·861	·011	—·023	W	8	81·7	100·7	77·3	+6·5	58	9	...	1·01	—1·03d
Sholapur ...	29·854	+·034	—·019	N W	9	77·2	105·7	70·0	—5·6	66	10	...	0·56	—1·62g
Ratnagiri ...	29·846	+·018	—·042	W S W	3	87·5	89·9	77·9	+0·6	61	1	...	0·01	—0·98d
Belgaum ...	99·852	+·026	—·051	Calm	3	72·1	94·8	66·3	—1·0	78	10	0·83	2·35	—0·94i
Goa ...	29·814	—·049	...	N N W	2	85·0	90·0	83·0	...	96	10	...	0·05	—0·01g
Karwar ...	29·828	—·017	—·083	S W	3	80·0	91·3	74·7	—3·4	84	5	0·11	0·25	—2·96j
Mangalore ...	39·887	+·024	—·028	E	3	80·0	91·8	75·4	—3·5	74	7	...	5·10	+1·00g
Calicut ...	29·877	+·012	—·048	S E	5	83·2	91·3	79·0	...	76	5	0·01	8·12	—1·86g
Cochin ...	...	...	...	Calm	M	87·9	91·2	74·6	—3·9	77	...	0·01	13·31	—1·46d
Bangalore ...	29·893	+·021	—·042	W	3	77·9	91·8	70·8	+0·6	70	5	...	3·17	—2·76d
Secunderabad .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Masulipatam ...	29·807	—·018	—·073	S S W	7	87·2	94·7	84·5	+6·0	85	5	...	4·02	—4·72d
Bellary ...	29·838	+·018	—·021	W	6	87·5	104·5	...	...	61	8	...	...	...
Cuddapah ...	29·831	+·011	...	W	...	92·3	106·3	85·0	...	72	6	...	4·50	—2·87b
Madras ...	29·839	—·002	—·063	S S W	17	86·8	89·8	80·0	+2·1	71	7	...	15·59	—9·52k
Coimbatore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly ...	29·878	+·018	—·029	S	7	86·2	102·8	80·7	+3·0	63	3	...	6·17	—6·59d
Negapatam ...	29·877	+·021	—·025	W S W	5	83·8	93·1	79·9	+0.8	75	5	...	18·98	—14·55l
Colombo ...	29·889	+·032	—·043	S W	6	84·0	87·5	76·5	...	73	4	...	37·06	—1·89d

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S Strong, H = Heavy.
a Gale of wind. b Fine clear weather. c Hot wind. d Fine weather with passing clouds. e Dust haze.
f Clouds low, moving rapidly with scuds. g Thunder and lightning at distance. h Dark gloomy weather.
i Thunder-storm with hail. j Thunder-storm. k Dust-storm. l Sea smooth.

SUMMARY.—Pressure has decreased in Sind, the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, and also at Jabulpore, Goa, Karwar, Masulipatam and Madras, and has increased elsewhere. The fall has been rapid in the Indus Valley, brisk at Delhi and Cawnpore and moderate in other places. The gradients in Sind, Gujarat and Rajputana are very steep, while in Central India, the Central Provinces, and the Bombay Presidency, they are moderate. The barometer is everywhere below the mean average, the deficiency being again very considerable in the Indus Valley, and also in the North-West Provinces. Abnormals indicate the existence of a small depression on the West Coast between Bombay and Karwar. Winds are easterly and south-easterly at Mangalore and Calicut, while at Bombay, Deesa and Trichinopoly they are southerly. In all the remaining districts, however, south-westerly currents prevail. The wind velocities of the past 24 hours have been above the average at Agra, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Jacobabad, Karachi, Ajmere, Deesa, Rajkot, Amraoti, Khandwa, Bombay, Malegaon and Madras, and this morning's observations show that winds are increasing in force at Agra, Jhansi, Karachi, Khandwa, Amraoti, Raipur and Masulipatam. The maximum temperature is 3° to 6° above the average at Amraoti, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Indore, Deesa, Ajmere, Jhansi, Delhi and Agra, while the variations elsewhere are small. The highest maximum temperature readings were 111° at Khandwa and 110° at Amraoti, Jhansi, Cawnpore and Agra. Nights are excessively hot at Jhansi, Jacobabad, Ajmere, Amraoti, Malegaon and Masulipatam, and the lowest minimum registered last night was 66° at Belgaum. Humidity has risen in the Bombay Presidency and skies are densely clouded in the Bombay Presidency, Gujarat and Central India, and partially cloudy in most other districts. Nearly an inch of rain has fallen at Belgaum and only light showers at Neemuch, Karwar, Calicut and Cochin. A small depression appears to be forming on the West Coast off Goa, and the weather in the Bombay Presidency has become cloudy and very unsettled. The gradients to the northwards of latitude 16° are very steep and strong winds are very probable, more particularly in Sind, Gujarat, Rajputana, and the Central Provinces. Conditions appear to be very favourable for more light local rain in the Bombay Presidency and on the Malabar Coast.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Falls of Inversnaid, 1,700 tons, Captain G. Bardo, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

HER Majesty's Man-of-War Pigeon left the Government Dock yesterday, and H M's A H S Somali entered for repairs.

THE steam-ship Lady Palmer, 1,801 tons, Captain A R Smith, cleared yesterday for Antwerp with as general cargo.

THE steam-ship Germania, 1,948 tons, Captain W H Thomas, arrrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum, with 95,674 cases of kerocine oil. The vessel is consigned to Messrs E D Sassoon and Co.

THE steam-ship Bryn Glas, 1,503 tons, Captain B H Bethell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry, with a cargo of 2,857 tons of coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Turner Morrison and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Lawada, 2,140 tons, Captain T P Nailer, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo, Mr P R Allen, as cabin and seven deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Oriental, 939 tons, Captain J Forbes, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr A S Moriarty, Mr J J Auber, Mr C Harding and 14 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Deccan, 2,022 tons, Captain W. H. Bray, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedda and Hoodeida with a general cargo, three native gentlemen, as cabin and 58 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Cassum Joosub.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 24.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Amana	2018	Kilgour	C	K Nixon & Co
„ Bellagio	2531	Blacklock	D	F Muir & Co
„ Mobile	..	Hughes	E	B & P S N Co
„ Douro	1560	Aitkins	F	F Muir & Co
„ Maltby	1803	Sherwood	H J	W&A Graham &Co
„ Falls of Inversnaid	1710	Bardo	L	W&A Graham &Co
„ Peveril	1975	Walters	M	K. Nixon & Co
„ Moonstone	1360	Martyr	O	J Mackintosh & Co
„ Rosario	1238	Brown	P	Finlay Muir & Co
„ Roma	1673	Taylor	Q	V. Brothers.
HARBOUR WALL.				
„ Bheema	...	...	...	Shepherd & Co.
„ Neera	...	Nakoda	...	Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No	Company or Agents.
S.S. Europa	1433	Jones	2	K Nixon & Co
„ Mary Beyts	2143	Hamlyn	3	Beyts Craige & Co.
„ Khiva	1452	Crewe	4	P & O S N Co
„ Rosetta	2139	Brady	5	P & O Co.
„ Ellora	1170	Icely	6	B I S N Co.
„ Imperatrix	2440	Egger	7	A H Lloyds & Co
„ Kirklands	1068	Sutherland	10	W&A Graham & Co
„ Lawada	2140	Nailer	10	B I S N Co
„ Idar	2595	Hughes	13	E Bates & Co
„ Ly Palmer	1801	Smith	16	W&A Graham & Co

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From
23	Lawada (s)	Nailer	Calcutta, March 23.
24	Deccan (s)	Bray	Jedda, April 9.
	Germania (s)	Thomas	Batoum, April 4.
	Bryn Glas (s)	Bethell	Barry, March 25.
	I. M. S. Mayo	Aves	Chittagong, April 15

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
24	Falls of Inversnaid (s)	Bardo	Dunkirk.
	Oriental (s)	Forbes	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Rotherfield, for Genoa, &c.
„ Moonstone, for Genoa.
„ Deccan, for Jeddah, &c.

The steamer Lady Palmer, Captain Smith, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Antwerp.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April.			
20	Argus s	Curry	Mauritius, April 5.
	Bhundara s	Blake	Singapore, April 12.
	Khedive s	Loggin	London, March 20.

DEPARTURES.

April 20.—Steamers Simla, Chando, Congella, Sirdhana and Enterprise. Barque Alexander Lawrence.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.		
20	Clan Fraser s	Vizagapatam.
	Nowshera s	Calcutta.
	Ganges s	Calcutta.
21	Taroba s	Calcutta.
22	Niemen s	Calcutta.
	Kistna s	Negapatam.
	Niobe s	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

April.		
20	Nowshera s	Bombay.
	Ganges s	London.
22	Inchrhona s	Pondicherry.
	Clan Lamont s	Coconada.
	Niemen s	Colombo.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Worsley Hall s—550 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 16 bales wool, F Khoopchund; 2,800 cwts bonemeal, Esmall Purdina; 95 bales wool, J Khimjee; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 900 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 886 cwts oil cakes, V Wamonrao and Co; 76 bales wool, Kika Khooshall; 6 bales wool, C Nanjee; 34 bales cotton, James M Tainsh and Co; 20 tons oilcakes, Thos H Moore and Co; 245 cwts dry ginger, H Goculdass.

FOR LONDON.

Assam s—2 cases cashmir shawls, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 1 case cashmir shawl, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Maltby s—3,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.
Douro s—1,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co.
Kirklands s—3,000 cwts wheat, Tod Durant and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Roma s—55 bales cotton, T G Young and Co; 110 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Idar—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 900 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers; 700 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 3,026 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 25 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 220 bales cotton, K Nixon and Co.

Bellagio s—110 bales cotton, Ernsthausen and Co; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 135 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 501 cwts myrabollams, R Kessowjee.

Lady Palmer s—116 bales cottonfly, J Damjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Peveril s—440 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales, cotton, David Sassoon Co.

Imperatrix s—110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; bundle cotton carpet, Durst and Co; 799½ cwt myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 220 bales cotton, K Nixon and Co.

Kent s—650 cwts myrabollams, Volkart Brothers; 330 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 330 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Amana s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 800 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 10 cases bristles, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TORRE DEL ANNANZIATA.

Rotherfield s—20,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 8,000 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Rotherfield s—4,000 cwts wheat, and 2,000 cwts linseed, John L Kersten; 575 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 3,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwts wheat, John L Kerston; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 200 bales cotton, K Nixon and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Rosario s—530 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 110 bales cotton, Durst and Co; 110 bales cotton, Tod Durant and Co; 630 bales cotton, K Nixon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mary Beyts s—7,634 cwts castorseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Peveril s—150 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 85 bales cotton, Durst and Co.

Kent s—150 tons old iron, P Nasarwanjee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Rosetta s—613 chests opium, N J Abraham; 28 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 10 chests opium, Jewanjee Nowrojee; 18 chests opium, C Ebram; 21 chests opium, J Peerbhoy and Co; 7 chests opium, B M Capadia; 8 chests opium, F N Postwalla; 33 chests opium, S N Talati and Co; 5 chests opium, J Moolchund; 10½ chests opium, B Balchund; 1½ chests opium, J Shabhagmul; 32 chests opium, M H Esac Elleas; chests opium, J Jeeraj; 33 chests opium, Chuttoo; 29 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon.

THE WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

THE FIFTH of a SERIES of six Lectures, being the Wilson Philological Lectures for the year 1889-90, will be delivered in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghir Hall of the University of Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 25th April, 1890, (TO-DAY), at 5-15 p.m.

SUBJECT:—"SANSKRIT, AND THE PRAKRIT LANGUAGES DERIVED FROM IT."

LECTURER—Surgeon-Major K. R. Kirtikar.

The Lecture is open to the public.

By order,
D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 25th April, 1890.

JEHANGIR J. CURSETJI, M.D.,
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 24.

THE violent fluctuations in Exchange, following the movement of Silver on the other side under the influence of proposed American legislation in connection with the governing metal, has attracted most attention in commercial and financial circles during the past week. The late rapid rise in rates was followed by a collapse, and though a material recovery has been made from the lowest point touched, we close 3-16d. below our quotations of last Thursday evening for Bank and Private Paper. Cotton has been taken to a moderate extent only in the aggregate for export and local consumption. Not much has been done in Wheat; but the market has remained steady at previous rates. Seeds have been active on some days, and Linseed has advanced in value. Money is easier, and the Bank of Bombay rate has been reduced to ten per cent. Government Paper has advanced ½ per cent. in Fours. Freights are quiet but steady. There is more improvement in ready Import business; but the high level of prices in Manchester continues to militate against forward transactions.

MONEY.—It was generally anticipated that, in view of the lull in export business, as far as fresh transactions were concerned, induced by the rapid rise in Exchange, the Presidency Bank's Cash Balance, made known on Monday afternoon, would have shown a substantial increase; and the rather easier feeling in the Money Market, which was noticeable last week, tended to confirm this expectation. And though the balance had only risen to some 97 lakhs, being an increase of some four lakhs since the date of the previous Return the actual falling off in the trade demand had been over 22½ lakhs, an increase in Private Deposits, and a diminution both in Loans and Bills Discounted having brought about this result, which, however, was neutralized principally by considerable Government withdrawals at the head office. The feeling both here and at the other side of India is, no doubt, easier; and a reduction of the rates of the Bank of Bengal by two per cent. yesterday has been followed by a similar movement of our own Presidency Bank this afternoon, the minimum thus standing now at 10 per cent., while that of the Bank of Bengal is 9 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE.—Opening on last mail day at 1s. 5⅜d. for Demand Bank Bills, and at 1s. 5 15-16 to 31-32d. for three months' sight Credits, this market was unsettled and irregular all day with rates difficult to quote; but the feeling was firm at closing. On Saturday the feeling at opening was quiet, with 1s. 5 11-16d. named for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 5 29-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but no Merchants' Bills coming out, and some demand for remittance setting in rates gave way, and the Bank would not quote a ready selling rate, though forward Wire Transfer was still quoted at 1s. 5½d., at which a fair amount was put through for the monsoon months. The market remained quiet all day on Monday, with only a moderate demand for remittance and a very limited supply of Mercantile Paper. Bank Telegraphic was still offering, for monsoon transfer, at 1s. 5½d., and three months' sight Credits, for late May delivery, might have been placed on slightly better terms than the ready rate, 1s. 5 13-16d. On Tuesday business was quite upset by the news relating to Silver, from which it appeared that the Committee of the American Congress had abandoned the proposed Silver Purchase Bill. Opening weak in the morning the market declined rapidly during the day. No Merchants' Bills came out early in the day, and in the afternoon 1s. 5 15-32d. ready, and 1s. 5 7-16d. for next mail, were done in three months' sight credits, and it was reported that Bills had been placed for the last mail in May at 1s. 5 5-16d. Bank Demand was done to a small extent at 1s. 5 9-16d. and fell rapidly thereafter, being, at closing, nominal for ready, while no quotation was given for purchased delivery. Yesterday the market was very irregular, and a general disinclination to do business pending the allotment of Councils was manifested. Rates opened in the morning at 1s. 5 3-16d. for Demand Bank Bills, and at 1s. 5 11-32d, for three months' sight Credits, at which more business was done. A decidedly firmer feeling, however, set in thereafter, and for some time the Banks refused to buy until 1s. 5 7-16d. was reached when a fair business was done; and in the afternoon Merchants' Bills were reported to have been placed at 1s. 5 15-32d. Telegrams to hand this morning advised a recovery in the price of Silver to 46d. per oz. and the allottment of 35 lakhs of Wire Transfers to the three Presidencies at 1s. 5⅜d. as well as 20 lakhs extra (19 of which were on Bombay), at 1s. 5⅜ to 7-16d.; and the renewed excitement in Silver has made this market very strong, and although a few Credits were sold at 1s. 5 19-32d. the general rate soon became 1s. 5⅝d. At the advance established in the morning some demand set in for remittance, and rates receded about 1-32d. Credits were said to be saleable at 1s. 5 19-32d. at the close for ready delivery; but the rate is scarcely probable. We quote:

Bank Bills on Demand		1s. 5 15-32 to ½d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic		1s. 5 7-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight		1s. 5 17-32d.	"
Do.	4 "	...1s. 5 9-16d.	"
Do.	6 "	...1s. 5 5-8d.	"
Credit	3 "	...1s. 5 5-8d.	"
Do.	6 "	...1s. 5 23-32d.	"
Documents	3 "	...1s. 5 21-32d.	"
Do.	6 "	...1s. 5¾d.	"
France	3 "	...185½	"
Do.	6 "	...186½	"

The usual weekly official Returns relating to Silver at the Mint give the following particulars:—

Value of Silver in the Mint for the week ending 23rd April, 1890 .... Rs.	80,71,274
Silver received during the week .... "	33,67,362
Rs.	114,38,636
New coin paid during the week .... "	33,04,317
Rs.	81,34,319
Bullion belonging to private individuals .... "	86,55,936
Rs.	167,90,255
Last week .... "	1,78,91,099

GOVERNMENT PAPER was firm last Friday at a sensible advance in rates, the cash price of Fours having gone up to 100⅜, and the next account to 100⅝, these rates having been maintained to the close. For the May settlement, 101 1-16 was quoted, but no business was reported on that line. Some further upward movement took place on Saturday. Four per cents having advanced to 100 7-16 for cash, which was the closing rate, while for the accounts at the end of this and next month 100½ and 100⅝ were respectively quoted. On Monday a further advance of at least ⅛th per cent. was established in Fours, the cash price having been maintained at the enhanced quotation of 100 9-16 during the greater part of the day and closed at 100⅝, sellers; while for the two next accounts 100⅞ and 101, respectively, were the ruling rates. There was no movement on Tuesday in the cash price of Fours, which remained steady at 100⅝; but for the two next accounts higher rates were quoted, say 100⅞ for the end of the month, and 101⅛ for the May settlement. The market remained very quiet but steady for Money during the greater part of yesterday at 100⅝, but at closing, 1-16 per cent. higher was quoted. For Account, however, rates were rather weaker, 100 11-16 having been quoted for the coming settlement, and 101 1-16 for the end of next month. To-day a weaker feeling has prevailed for Fours per cash, the rate for which after receding materially closed at 100½. On the other hand, the rate for next month's settlement has advanced considerably, as high as 101⅝ having at one time been quoted through, at closing, ten per cent. of the advance had been lost. The price of 4½ per cents has been put up to 102½, nominal.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is ¼ per cent. higher, at 104; Port Trust Bonds are unchanged, at 95.

SHARES have not been much dealt in on any line during the past week; but the tendency in Cotton Mill shares has continued to be in favour of holders of that scrip, and a material advance has been established in a number of cases. Compared with our quotations of a week ago, City of Bombay and Indian Manufacturing have advanced Rs. 30 each; Luckmidas, Rs. 2½; Maneckje Petit, Rs. 25; Connaught, Rs. 15; Alliance, David, Empress, and Hindustan, Rs. 10 each; and Jamshed, Rs. 7½. New Great Eastern are Rs. 10 lower; Mofussil Press shares are Rs. 7½ higher; Fort Press are Rs. 25 down. Bombay-Burma Trading, first issue, are Rs. 50, and the third issue Rs. 5 higher. Bank of Bombay shares have advanced Rs. 2½.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—There has been a satisfactory demand for staple Grey Goods during the past week, dealers, assisted by the rise on Exchange, having been able to accept a small decline in rates for sales for forward delivery. Some descriptions have advanced a little in consequence of the firmer market in Manchester, but such cases are quite exceptional, rates generally having ruled in buyers' favour. In Bleached Goods, a moderate demand has been experienced for Mulls, Jacconets, and Nainsooks, at fully previous rates, with a steady feeling prevailing. In Dyed, Turkey Red, and Printed Goods only a small business has been passing at current rates. Local Goods have been steady at last week's quotations. The clearances of Imperial Goods during the week are put down at 4,500 packages; while the off-take of Local Cloths is estimated at about 2,000 bales.

YARN.—There has been a marked increase of demand for Imported Twist during the past week, and a considerable business has transpired; prices, however, show no quotable change, and the market closes steady. Of *Local Spinnings*, advices from China give the sales for the fortnight ending on last Monday at 9,000 bales, with Exchange at Rs. 221½, or about Rs. 2 higher. In presence of this news local spinners have shown increased firmness, and have declined to sell unless at higher rates. The position of dealers is strengthened by recent forward delivery sales, which are considered large enough to support the market for at least one to one-and-a-half months to come. Rates are somewhat higher, and the market closes firm at the following official quotations, the week's purchases being put down at about 6,000 bales:—

Twist...	...No. 6s	Mule,	As.	5⅜	Per lb.
" ...	... " 8s	"	"	5⅜	"
" ...	... " 10s	"	"	5⅝ to 5¾	"
" ...	... " 12s	"	"	5¾	"
" ...	... " 16s	"	"	6 to 6⅛	"
" ...	... " 20s	"	"	6⅛ to 6¾	"
" ...	... " 24s	"	"	6¾ to 7¼	"
" ...	... " 30s	"	"	7½ to 8⅛	"
" ...	... " 40s	"	"	9 to 9¾	"

METALS.—Copper has been taken to a moderate extent in a steady market with prices quite unchanged. Only a small business has been passing in Yellow Metal, and prices have given way 8 annas per cwt. the market closing quiet at the decline. Little has transpired in Iron, and Swadeshi Bars are 8 annas per cwt. lower. Sheets and Hoops, however, are 8 annas to Re. 1 higher, and the tone at closing was steady.

COAL.—This market has been very firm for ready lots during the past week. Owing to the smallness of arrivals, and the almost bare condition of the Bunders, somewhat of a squeeze has been felt for Coals on the spot, Cardiff being in strong demand at Rs. 22, and Davison's West Hartley at Rs. 21 per ton from alongside. For forward shipment a demand exists chiefly on the part of dealers, and which has been freely met by importers. Sales are reported of three cargoes of Powell's, May-June shipment, at Rs. 20 and Rs. 20¼; and two cargoes of Davison's, of April and May shipment at Rs. 18¾ and Rs 19 per ton. The market closes steady at our quotations, say:

Powell's	Rs. 22	ready,	Rs. 20	forward.
Davison's West Hartley..	" 21	"	" 18¾	"
Welsh Hartley	" 20	"	" 17	"

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Last week closed with a quiet market for this staple, business continuing on a moderate scale, and chiefly for local account, but the feeling remained steady, and prices were unaltered. On Monday, no change was noticeable in the tone of the market, but business was even more restricted, hardly any demand having been felt either for export or local consumption, but on the following day in presence of the rapid fall in exchange exporters showed more disposition to operate and a considerable business was transacted on about the bases of previous rates. The enquiry fell off again yesterday, however, and transactions were on a small scale; the one of the market becoming quiet again. Julgaum, at Rs. 190-205; and Bengals at Rs. 175-93, have been the only growths chiefly taken during the past week; but Dharwar has attracted some attention, and several lots have changed hands, at Rs. 215-16. Dhollera descriptions have also been in some request, the principal purchases having been in Wadwan, at Rs. 208-9½; Mowa, at Rs. 219-25; Veraval, at Rs. 178-205; and Veerumgaum Ginned, at Rs. 198 per candy. Some Amli Ginned has also been taken at Rs. 234. The other purchases reported have been principally in Sheogaum, at Rs. 201; Oojein, at Rs. 200; Compta and Vingorla, at Rs. 195-7; Broach, at Rs. 253; and Jafrabad at Rs. 213 per candy. The market closed dull this evening, with prices for Bengals and Broach Re. 1 higher, and for other descriptions Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower than last week's quotations.

The Receipts of Cotton of the present season's crop during the last week have been 93,800 bales, as against 102,500 arrived during the preceding week, and 68,100 bales to hand in the corresponding week last season. The excess in Receipts of new crop Cotton this season compared with last has now reached at 191,700 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool via Canal without Commission, viz:—

Cotton—	Per candy.	Per lb. C & F
Bengal Fine	Rs. 196	= 4⅝d
Do Fully Good	" 186	= 4 3-16d
Do Good	" 176	= 3 31-32d
Belatee, Fine	" 198	= 4 7-16d
Do. Fully Good	" 193	= 4 5-16d
Do. Good	" 190	= 4¼d
Oomra, Fully Good (Good Staple)	" 221	= 4 29-32d
Do. Good	" 215	= 4 25-32d
Khandeish, Fully Good	" 201	= 4½d
Do. Good	" 195	= 4 3-8d
Broach, Fine	" 256	= 5 21-32d
Do. Good	" 244	= 5 13-32d
Dhollera, Fine (Apr-May)	" 224	= 4 31-32d
Do. Fully Good do	" 214	= 4 25-32d
Do Good do	" 204	= 4 9-16d
S-G Dharwar, Good (May)	" 222	= 4 15-16d
Westerns Good, (May-June)	" 216	= 4 13-16d

The Arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1889-90. Bales.	Season. 1888-89. Bales.
Bengals	335,000	246,000
Berar	339,500	348,000
Khandeish	247,500	248,800
Barsi and Nugger......	106,500	97,500
Hinganghat	26,800	24,800
Broach	196,000	135,000
Dhollera	180,000	158,000
Sind and Persian	47,000	27,000
Compta and Dharwar.	7,500	9,000
	1,485,800	1,294,100

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1890.	1889.	1888.
For the Week	94,081	71,278	57,918
From 1st Jan. to 23rd April ..	1,224,501	1,131,561	832,008
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the Week	73,095	59,768	46,450
From 1st Jan. to 23rd April..	817,988	788,746	469,143
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.			
For the Week..........	4,361	1,163	650
From 1st Jan. to 23rd April ...	27,839	13,701	11,644

WHEAT.—Business has been upon only a moderate scale in this market throughout the week, but the tone has been steady, and rates have been maintained for all descriptions. The arrivals of Wheat since the beginning of the present year show a decrease of over half a million cwt.

SEEDS remained quiet to the close of last week, with only a small business passing; but on Monday a brisk demand, especially for Linseed set in, and considerable transactions took place, that description advancing 1 anna per cwt. in value. Thereafter, demand from shippers subsided, and the feeling became quiet; but yesterday again a good demand was felt, and Linseed advanced further to Rs. 6-8-3 to Rs. 6-13-0 per cwt., other descriptions being unchanged, but steady at previous quotations.

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds, are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the Week	257,801	352,496	433,391
Do. from 1stJan to 23rd Apl	1,671,320	2,214,675	2,560,109
Linseed for the Week	131,786	75,618	117,918
Do. from 1stJan to 23rd Apl	1,119,488	819,597	1,070,036
Rapeseed for the Week	61,432	105,864	77,759
Do. from 1stJan to 23rd Apl	590,260	500,507	298,515
Gingelly seed for the Week	25,535	21,932	8,005
Do. from 1stJan to 23rd Apl	574,160	569,339	575,866

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

Wheat for the Week	147,516	151,016	193,290
Do. from 1st Jan. to 23rd April	1,190,479	2,217,760	1,441,678
Linseed for the Week	78,509	28,499	82,339
Do. from 1st Jan. to 23rd April	715,347	730,159	839,190
Rapeseed for the Week	37,033	16,120	43,187
Do. from 1st Jan. to 23rd April	391,596	450,437	178,828
Gingelly seed for the Week	49,333	16,097	24,223
Do. from 1st Jan. to 23rd April	601,941	525,649	629,055

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MAHIMWALLA—April 24, at Shapur Sett Chakla, Fort, Bai Perozebai, widow of late Sorabjee Rustomjee Mahimwalla and mother of Shapurjee and Ardesher Sorabjee Mahimwalla, Brokers, aged 76. Funeral ceremony this day (Friday) at 7 a.m.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HARVEST—April 11, at Deesa, the wife of H. D. Harvest, 1st Leinster Regiment (Royal Canadians), attached 20th Bombay Infantry, of a daughter.

KENNEDY—April 17, at Barabanki, the wife of A. B. Kennedy, Opium Department, of a son.

OGILVIE—April 20, at Bangalore, the wife of the Rev. J. N. Ogilvie, Chaplain, of a son.

DEATHS.

DOCHERTY—April 17, at Haldwani, after a long illness, Harriet, wife of Mr. John Docherty, aged 56 years.

ROBERTS—April 16, at Khushab, Reginald, the dearly loved infant son of R. W. Roberts, Executive Engineer, aged 6 weeks.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, APRIL 25, 1890.

THE retirement of Prince Bismarck sent a thrill of uneasiness through the Powers linked with Germany by his masterful diplomacy in the bonds of the Triple Alliance—the famous League of Peace which has so enormously increased the weight of the armaments of all Europe. It was instinctively felt that the resignation could not be altogether voluntary, and that it portended some new departure, the nature of which could not be clearly foreseen. Reasonably enough it was argued that the Emperor William would not acquiesce in the withdrawal of the great Chancellor from public life if some measure of great moment which he could not be brought to approve was not in contemplation. The papers brought out by the mail which has just arrived shows that these misgivings were justified. For one thing it is now pretty clear that the Emperor and Prince Bismarck did not part on quite friendly terms. The title of the Duke of Lauenberg, which was conferred on his Imperial Majesty, was refused with decision by the Chancellor even when pressed to accept it by the Emperor himself. The Emperor with equal determination informed the ex-Chancellor that the ducal title having been publicly bestowed was irrevocable. The Prince remembering apparently that a horse taken to the well is under no obligation to drink, finally agreed to accept the new rank on condition that he should be only known by the name which has taken a place in history, as Furst von Bismarck; and by that designation only he is mentioned in the *Official Gazette*. An Austro-Hungarian newspaper which is one of Prince Bismarck's organs, states that it is not a matter of doubt that the Emperor William is determined to act on the advice given him by his grandfather on his death-bed to base his policy on the traditional friendship which has always existed between Russia and the Hohenzollerns. It further appears that immediately after the resignation of Prince Bismarck, the Emperor authorised General Schweins, the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg, to inform the Czar that his Majesty accepted the invitation to attend the army manœuvres at Krasnoe Seloe this summer. The invitation had been sent some time before, but was not accepted while the Chancellor was in office. At the same time the Emperor William gave assurances to Count Schouvaloff, which were most favourably received by the Czar. It is stated that the knowledge of this cordial understanding between the Emperor of Russia and Germany has caused a feeling of great uneasiness in Vienna. The well-informed Vienna correspondent of the *Times* states that the inferences drawn do not appear to be exaggerated. An intimate understanding between St. Petersburg and Berlin is incompatible with the purpose for which the Triple Alliance was brought about—to present a united front against possible aggression by Russia and France.

A new grouping of the Powers would be a very serious affair for those left out in the cold. It is not to be supposed that Russia would alienate France by entering into arrangements with Germany without her concurrence, for the Northern Power would in that case find herself without an ally if the Three Powers proved exacting or unaccommodating. As a measure of ordinary political prudence Russia would stipulate for conditions which would satisfy France. It is even stated that the necessary compensations could only be found at the expense of Austria-Hungary. The implication seems to be that Germany would satisfy France and Russia by an arrangement with regard to Alsace and Lorraine, and obtain as the price of a concession on that side, the German provinces of Austria. That such a solution has come to be regarded as possible is in itself a portent for those who have made their calculations in the belief that the Triple Alliance would endure—well, say, as long as the Treaty of Vienna lasted. A further indication that the Emperor William desires to establish a good understanding with France, is found in the marked attention according to M. Jules Simon, who with other delegates went to Berlin at the invitation of the Emperor to take part in the Labour Conference. His Majesty placed M. Simon on his right hand at luncheon and at dinner, and conversed with him with extreme courtesy in Parisian French, which he speaks fluently. M. Simon on his return to Paris stated that the reception of the French delegates was flattering to France. The Emperor, he asserted, had no time to think of war, being occupied with the reforms of the very highest importance which are intended to ameliorate the condition of the working classes throughout Europe. The Emperor made such an impression on the experienced French statesman that the latter declared with emphasis that the Kaiser must have changed very much during the last few months, or else must have been very badly described. It is significant that all this has been eagerly reproduced in French newspapers, sixteen interviewers waiting on M. Simon to receive confirmation of the interesting revelation that the Emperor William is not an irreconcilable neighbour. This is satisfactory enough from the French point of view, but we can easily understand that in Vienna and Rome the new aspect of affairs has given rise to very serious thoughts. An alliance between Germany, Russia, and France would be far more formidable than the Triple Alliance, for Austria and Italy could not oppose to it a force at all comparable to that which France and Russia could in the last resort put in the field against the League of Peace. Prince Bismarck was able to get money from the Reichsrath by pointing to the fact that while the Triple Alliance disposed of "only" five millions of armed men, Russia and France between them counted eight millions. If to those eight millions were added the three millions of Germany, Austria and Italy could not lift a finger against them: those States would sink to the second rank and be as powerless as Holland or Spain in the presence of such a portentous combination. Happily for the independence of the Continent and the future of mankind, the mutual jealousies of Russia and Germany on the one side and Germany and France on the other, render such a consummation as unlikely as it is undesirable.

But though both unlikely and undesirable it cannot be dismissed as wholly impossible. The *Standard's* Paris correspondent states that a telegram, ostensibly from Berlin, published by the organ of M. Carnot, is believed to have its real origin in a communication made by M. Simon to the Foreign Office after his interview with the Emperor. The telegram states that the Emperor has in contemplation a political scheme which if realised would "profoundly modify the situation created by the events of 1870." The meaning of this is clear enough. The Emperor, it is further stated, was so painfully impressed by the nature of the relations between Germany and France, that he intimated to Prince Bismarck his intention to adopt a different line of policy. The Chancellor declining, the Emperor resolved to part with him and to carry out his own views. It appears that an intimation was made by the Emperor to a high personage that he hoped that better relations would be soon established not only with Switzerland, but with France. So far as the indications serve, it would seem that the Emperor William's desire to heal the old breach with France may be to a certain extent influenced by his determination to be himself the real head of the Socialistic movement in Germany and in Europe, where the monarchical principle seems to him to be in some danger of being submerged by forces which cannot be controlled by the old methods. His Majesty has declared that the chief difference between himself and the Socialist leaders is that while they and he make promises, he alone has the power to keep them. In a remarkable pamphlet published in Berlin, the authorship of which is on internal evidence, attributed to the Emperor, this statement is repeated and the writer distinctly assigns as the reason for the retirement of Prince Bismarck that alike in internal and foreign affairs the views of the veteran minister were no longer in harmony with modern needs. The telegram to Vienna giving the purport of this pamphlet seemed so startling, trenching as it did on matters of State of the highest importance, that the Prussian subordinates at first refused to transmit it. The subject was referred to the Emperor and after some delay instructions were given to forward the telegram. When published in Vienna and the circumstances of its transmission became known the feeling of anxiety already prevailing was not unnaturally deepened. It would be easy to attach undue importance to such trifles, but it would be a mistake to ignore them. The unexpected may happen. An understanding with Russia, and a reconciliation with France which would put an end to apprehensions of war for the recovery of the lost Provinces would render possible a general disarmament, which would give immense and immediate relief to the populations whose sufferings the Emperor is so anxious to mitigate even by taking some chapters from the Socialist Gospel.

MR. MADHOWDAS RAGUNATHDAS has lately published for private circulation a small book which tells in a deeply interesting way of the social penalties which wait upon a high caste Hindu who ventures upon so daringly original an act as the marriage of a widow. No one in India could have told the story as well as he, for no one has done so much as he to vindicate personal liberty against caste restrictions. Not only was Mr. Madhowdas the first in his caste—the Capole Banyas—to marry a widow, but his hospitality and help have for many years past been at the disposition of Hindu widows restrained by nothing but the dictates of their caste from entering upon a second marriage. So far as we know he has written little and made few speeches in the cause of social amelioration; but he has made many sacrifices and resisted much contumely and persecution in the cause, and no one has done more than he has in its behalf. The book is in many respects necessarily contentious, and it is for that reason doubtless that Mr. Madhowdas is not at present disposed to give it free currency. The names of many prominent citizens, many of them surviving and others only recently deceased, are involved in his account of the pains and penalties which his caste have sought to impose upon him. We would suggest that a new edition of the work should be prepared for wider circulation, in which the personal element might be put somewhat in the background, or in which Mr. Madhowdas's persecutors, who seem to have used him very badly from the first, might be presented anonymously. Mr. Madhowdas's career as a reformer began in 1871, when he advertised in one of the vernacular papers his willingness to give a reward of Rs. 500 to anyone who would find him a widow of his caste willing to marry him. This he did with a full consciousness that he was inviting the penalty of excommunication, but with the confidence that British law was just enough and strong enough to protect him against the worst that his caste might do to him. As he told Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, who remonstrated with him on his temerity, "I wanted to show by my example that it is possible for an excommunicated man to stand alone, and yet to live in peace and comfort." Peace and comfort may have come to him in his later years, but in the beginning and for years after his marriage he had to pay dearly in persecution and discomfort for his independence. The story of his courtship, if such a term has any meaning in Hindu society, will strike the western reader into whose hands it may fall as an exceedingly curious one. The first direct proposal of marriage came from the lady, though a mutual friend had advised Mr. Madhowdas to give an encouraging reception to the widow if she went to see him. The widow did go, she talked the matter over with the widower, and to make a long story short she accepted her opportunity. The venture made large demands upon the courage of both. The strictest secrecy had to be kept, and no lover's flight that was ever undertaken needed more careful precautions. Sir Frank Souter, the then Commissioner of Police, had to be taken into Mr. Madhowdas's confidence, for physical violence was feared, and the police had to be sent to the trysting place on Malabar Hill, as well as to the bungalow at Chinchpoogly which had been secured for the marriage ceremony. It is to the credit of those whom the adventurous bridegroom feared that the ceremony passed off in peace, that the police had nothing to do, and that the four powerful Pathans who mounted guard on the nuptial night had no assailants to beat back. The consternation in the community when the marriage was made known next day was profound. But Mr. Madhowdas's caste-men were not long in giving a serious practical demonstration of their discontent. A meeting of the caste was held a few days after the marriage, and resolutions were passed excommunicating the newly-married couple. He was made to suffer in other ways. Mr. Madhowdas's business was endangered by the rumours that were sedulously put abroad as to his financial position. Respecting one family of high position in the caste he tells us that they never missed a single opportunity of molesting him. They interdicted the Brahmins of his caste from performing religious ceremonies in his house. They even prohibited Brahmin cooks from serving him. Of the social ill-usage to which he was subjected Mr. Madhowdas gives a multitude of instances. Desperate efforts for example were made to have his name removed from the Government House list while the Hon. Mr. Ashburner was Acting Governor of Bombay. These attempts were severely discouraged in high places, and Mr. Madhowdas says "Ever since that time I have been asked to all the Government House parties to which natives are invited, and I take this opportunity to thank our just and impartial Government for thus giving a sort of recognition to widow remarriage." The latest incident of this sort of persecution was recently referred to in our columns, and it is only note-worthy so far as it shows that after twenty years caste animosities can subsist in all their original virulence. The story of course is a story with a moral, and it is this—that social reform from within is not likely to be effective on a large scale, and that Government intervention is necessary in order to protect personal liberty against the thraldom of social persecution. "I firmly believe," says Mr. Madhowdas, "that judicious Government intervention can do an incalculable amount of good. The Act of 1856 must be strengthened and supported by punitive classes which may have a deterrent effect upon the Shettias." This brings us face to face with a very delicate question, but it is not surprising that a social reformer who has had Mr. Madhowdas's experience should look for a somewhat drastic remedy against the undoubted hardships which fall upon any man who finds himself in collision with his caste.

THE people of Goa must be thankful for small mercies if they set much store upon the modest instalment of the blessings of Constitutional Government which they are permitted to enjoy under the Portuguese Monarchy. They have just been in the throes of a general election, having had to send three deputies to the Cortes, for which the elections in Portugal itself were held at the end of last month. We will not trust ourselves far in the mazes of Goanese politics, for party spirit runs so high amongst our cheerful neighbours in Goa that whatever may be written concerning a general election in that country is sure to be contradicted by one party or the other. The only fact that so far as we are aware is safe against dispute is that only one of the three provinces of Portuguese India—the Province of Salsette—has been enlivened by a contest, the other provinces, Bardez and the Ilhas, having for the sake of a quiet life re-elected their old deputies, both of them supporters of the Government. Salsette is the only province that has thus far had the enterprise to be, like the Irish immigrant in New York, "agin the Government." When last year it elected one of its own sons in the person of Senhor Christovam Pinto, it showed an unheard-of independence, and it seems that when the writs for this election reached Goa peremptory instructions came from Lisbon that under no circumstances was the constituency to be permitted to repeat the audacity of sending to the Cortes the candidate whom it liked best. In another column a remarkable account is given of the way in which the Governor-General has carried out his instructions. To complete this account, it should be explained that the strictly limited franchise with which Portuguese India is endowed is exercised by committees nominated in each of the wards by a Central Provincial Committee. The Government seem first to have threatened the Provincial Committee by a display of military force; then to have carried off the list of ward committees much as a Democrat committee in South Carolina would carry off a ballot-box too heavily laden with Republican voting papers, and then to have nominated committees of their own. There has been bloodshed, too, as the Governor General's mandatory is said to have threatened there would be, for a Regidor's finger has been cut off—a not insignificant contribution to the sacrifice nobly offered by one of the popular party when protesting against official threats and tyranny. The story of the Salsette election reads, on a small scale, very much like a chapter taken out of the electoral history of the Second Empire. The Governor-General of Goa, had he been a Prefect under Louis Napolean, would have been rewarded by a dukedom at least for such a resolute stand against the anarchical ways of a people who object to vote as the Government want them to. The wonder is that after having taken all this trouble to get the official candidate elected the administration should have been debarred by the mere informality of Sunday's election from declaring their candidate duly elected. It is a mere detail, but it should be mentioned that the official candidate is Senhor Brandam, of whom the only thing that is known is that no one knows anything about him. Another attempt will doubtless be made to get this unknown gentleman elected. But the Goa Government should not be in a hurry. There will be "razors in the air," according to all appearances, and as the patriotic party are talking of offering their lives in the cause of liberty, it will be well for the Governor-General to keep his candidate in reserve until the army that went forth to the defence of Mozambique the other day is available for assisting in the electoral battles of Senhor Serpa Pimentel.

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government paper to 10 per cent.

THE HON. A. F. BEAUFORT has been appointed a member of the Board of the Technical Institute, *vice* Colonel Merewether, appointed chairman.

MR. J. MONTEATH, C. S., has been appointed to be a member of the Bombay Port Trust in the place of Mr. J. K. Spence, resigned.

MAJOR-GENERAL GOODFELLOW, V.C., has been granted six months' special leave.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

RUSSIAN OFFICERS ON THE FRONTIER.

LONDON, April 23.

Two Russian officers have joined the French geographical expedition, formed for the purpose of exploring vicinities in Asia, which border on the Indian frontiers.

THE STRIKES IN AUSTRIA. FATAL AFFRAY AT CRACOW.

VIENNA, April 24.

The strikers at Cracow last night looted the shop in the Jews' quarter.

Troops were called out in defence of the citizens.

Eleven persons were killed and many others wounded.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION MEETING.

LONDON, April 24.

A meeting of the East India Association was held yesterday, Sir George Birdwood presiding.

Mr. Purdon Clarke read a paper on the best means of preserving the old Industrial Arts of India.

THE ALLAHABAD SEWAGE SCHEME.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 24.

Doctor Voelcker has completed his enquiries for the preparation of a sewage scheme for Allahabad, which he will set about it at once.

THE ALLAHABAD POLICE FORCE.

The enquiry into the increase of crime and the inefficiency of the police in these Provinces and Oude goes to show that the rank-and-file are not adequately paid, and the prospects of promotion are insufficient to attract really good men.

A SUMMONS FOR BREACH OF SCHOOL DISCIPLINE.

Mr. J. Bradley, Contractor, residing here, applied for and obtained a summons to-day against Miss Lucy Jane Whitehead, head-mistress of All Saints' School, for thrashing his son, nine years old, contrary to school discipline. A medical examination showed fourteen contusions on various parts of the boy's person.

A SWITCHBACK RAILWAY,

Messrs. Wittenberry and Wadia are constructing a switchback railway in this station.

THE ARMY TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

Mr. Henry Whymper, of the Murree Brewery, having observed a letter in the Allahabad *Morning Post* from the Rev. Mr. Evans, the Temperance Missionary, censuring that paper for inserting an advertisement about beer from the Murree Brewery Company, replies and states that the Army Temperance Association solicited and obtained a beer advertisement from him last September, and that last January the reverend gentleman wrote and told him that temperance funds were so low that an advance payment for the Company's advertisement would greatly assist the association. He concludes by saying that the advertisement published in the *Morning Post* was not solicited, while that in the paper belonging to the Temperance Association was solicited, and was published with the remark that a member of any temperance association may drink the Company's beers with the best possible results to himself.

THE CONGRESS AND LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL REFORM.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT).

POONA, April 24.

The Deccan Congress Committee closed to-day their work of sending the petitions to Parliament, regarding the Legislative Council reform. The total number of petitions sent amount to 107, and signatures about thirty-five thousand.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, April 23.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Pekin, with the homeward Indian mails of 18th instant, arrived here at 7 p.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, April 23.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Mirzapore, with China and Australian mails, left here for Bombay at 2 p.m. to-day.

The M. M. s. s. Zarra left Aden for Marseilles on Sunday, the 20th April, at 4 p.m.

The M. M. s. s. Peiho left Aden for Zanzibar, &c., on Thursday, the 24th April, at 4 a.m.

The M. M. s. s. Labourdonnais left Aden for Bombay via Kurrachee at 7 a.m. on 24th instant.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, April 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The Manchester Market has been quieter.

Good Dhollera	4 11-16d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 4d.
8½ " "	6s. 6½d.
40's Mule Twist	9¾d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 5⅓d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98
3 per cent. French Rentes	88⅞
4 per cent. Rupee paper	73¼ Nominal.
4½ per cent. "	75⅝
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108½
Bar Silver	46d. per oz.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT

Simla, April 24.—Barometer has fallen rapidly in the Punjab, briskly down the Gangetic Plain and Assam, slowly in the Central Provinces and the Circars; it is risen elsewhere. Pressure is low in north-western India, and the Gangetic Plain, and very small depression in Central Punjab. Readings are high in the south of the peninsula. Wind is feebly cyclonic in the Punjab, easterly in North Bengal, generally westerly elsewhere. Force is fresh to strong in Sind, Kathiawar, and the Konkan, very strong at the head of Bay. The temperature everywhere is high for the season, excess is greatest in the Punjab and Central Provinces, maxima 110 is reported from Kurnool and Allahabad. Showers are reported in Malabar, Assam, East Bengal, and Burmah. Showers are likely to continue in the latter regions, and thunder-showers are probable in North Punjab.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, April 23.	
10 p.m.	83·1
THURSDAY, April 24.	
6 a.m.	82·3
10 a.m.	83·4
2 p.m.	84·3
4 p.m.	85·9

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

April 24.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Mauritius mail closes Zanzibar at noon on the 30th instant.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartonon (Porto Novo), on the West Coast of Africa, are prohibited.

IMPROVEMENTS AT THE MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR.

The past few months have been not without anxiety for the inhabitants of Bombay. Not long ago were threatened with an approaching water-famine, which at a heavy cost to the Municipality has been tided over. Improvements and alterations, too, have been going on at the Malabar Hill and Bhandarwada Reservoirs, but if any inconvenience has been felt in the city owing to empty pipes during some parts of the day, it is a relief to know that there is no fear of a scarcity of water during the present hot season. The improvements at the Malabar Hill Reservoir, which were referred to by Sir John Fowler early last year, were commenced a short time ago for the purpose of removing the difficulty experienced of supplying the city of Bombay with water when the reservoir was empty. The work, which has been carried on with great rapidity under the superintendence of Mr. Tomlinson, has gone on not only during the day, but by night with the aid of the electric light. The works at present sanctioned in connection with the distributing basin will, it is expected, be completed to-morrow, when the filling of the basin will be at once commenced. It is highly satisfactory that notwithstanding the speed with which the works have been pushed forward, no accident has so far occurred, and no serious inconvenience has been reported from the general public. The works already completed are the construction of the division wall between the distributing basin and the outlet wall, in which a turbine will be placed in a short space of time, in place of the pumping engine used at present. This will be a benefit in more ways than one. It will save the expenditure upon the steam pump; and residents in that locality will be glad of the abolition of the pump for another reason. They will suffer no longer from the nuisance caused by the smoke and the noise of the engines. Sludge pipes have already been put into the settling and distributing basins, and water cushions have been fixed under the outlets from the filters, in order to prevent any damage being done to the floor of the distributing clear-water basin. The construction of a small chamber, by which a supply can be given to the lower portions of Malabar Hill direct from the filters, without reference to the quantity of water stored in the distributing basin, is another improvement, and the asphalting of the floor of the settling basin which a few years ago was broken up in many places in order to permit of the insertion of columns to bear the roof will now be proceeded with, as Sir John Fowler recommended; the walls will be re-pointed inside whenever they appear to require it; while from the outside they have been very successfully treated, Portland cement having been injected by means of specially designed apparatus under pressure while the reservoir was full. The leaks have thus been treated one by one as they revealed themselves on the outside of the wall. This process is costly, and a most tedious one to boot; but in the end the walls will undoubtedly be brought into a practically water-tight condition. A special man has also by the recommendation of Sir John Fowler been selected by the Limmer Asphalt Company to superintend the laying down of the asphalt, and he only recently arrived upon the scene. It may also be mentioned here in conclusion that the repairs in the Bhundarwada Reservoir have just been commenced; and the Indian Patent Stone Company have undertaken to make one of the filter basins water-tight with a coating of their own special material.

ELECTION DISTURBANCES IN GOA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, April 21.

The fears of an imminent conflict between the Government and popular party during the general elections have been verified, and in a greater degree than it was expected. The Governor-General having sent an ultimatum to the popular leader, Mr. J. I. de Loyala, and having failed to obtain a compromise, despatched on the 16th instant a force of ninety soldiers, who arrived at Margaum the next morning, accompanied by ten officers, under the command of Senhor Macedo e Pinto. The presence of the military increased the uneasiness of the public, and every one waited with anxiety in fear of a collision. What then occurred will appear from a succinct summary of the proceedings of the meeting of the electoral committee, which assembled to revise the list of voters, at noon, on the 18th instant, and concluded the work at 3 o'clock the next morning. The Administrador of the Provinces retired after sunset, and wished to close the proceedings, but the committee having continued the work, he returned after two hours, and examined the books and papers connected with the lists of voters, and having found them correct signed the documents. In the meantime many people not connected with the committee had assembled in the hall to watch the proceedings, when Senhor Macedo e Pinto entered the hall, accompanied with other officers, and demanded of the president, Dr. Pestaninho Veiga, that the hall be cleared of the public, as he had a secret message to communicate to the committee. Mr. Roque Correa Affonso objected to the demand, in which the president also agreed, urging that it was a public meeting, and every citizen had a right to be present. The committee saw that these attempts were made to get hold of the papers relating to the elections, and, therefore, all the books and documents were collected, and the president now wished to remove them to some place of safety, when the Administrador pounced upon them, and put them under his arm. Mr. Correa Affonso suggested that the help of justice should be requisitioned to prevent the robbery of the papers. The judicial authorities refused to interfere, and the outsiders were dragged rudely, some of them receiving severe blows from the soldiers who began to parade in front of the hall forbidding communication between the committee and their outside adherents. By this time Senhor Macedo e Pinto ordered all the doors and windows to be closed, and having taken this precaution made a declaration on behalf of the Governor-General. He said that his Excellency has received direct instructions from the Lisbon Cabinet to obtain, by every means, the election of the official nominee, and that he was determined to employ the military force to secure his success. Nothing would prevent him from carrying out this determination, even the shedding of blood, if resistance were offered. Under these circumstances the responsibility for the result would lie upon the committee who attempted to thwart Government. He insisted that the committee should alter the names of the presidents of the several sub-committees, substituting for them names that he would supply, as they belonged to the Government party. If the committee agreed to this, the Government would recognise it as a favour, and would no more molest them. The committee, however, formally repelled the proposal, and the president declared that he would never deviate from the path of legality and morality. He would offer his breast as ready to receive a shot or a sword thrust, having the certainty that those who attempted such violent means would lower themselves in the public eyes. The president concluded that he would cede to nothing but violence, when he would be unable to resist, and that he would never commit an act in which he would not receive the unanimous support of the members. As soon as this was said Senhor Macedo e Pinto snatched the books and papers from the table, and the hall was immediately invaded by Government Agents. The military patrolled outside the hall, and the members were permitted for a few moments to come out of it.

The record of which the above is a summary was written late in the morning, when the guard had relaxed their vigilance, and a copy of it was given to the president in order to institute criminal proceedings.

The elections at Bardez and Ilhas went off quietly, there being no opposition to the official candidates, but in Salsette in every voting ward there have been conflicts between the rival parties. The sub-committee appointed by the central committee received the votes, and the Government appointed their own committee to receive the votes of their party. A detachment of soldiers was sent to every voting stations, and there have been struggles, but not of a serious nature, except that a *Regidor* had his finger cut off by a sword blow. After writing the above I hear that the Salsette election has been annulled, necessitating a new election, which has not yet been fixed.

Mr. F. W. Porter, Allahabad, C. S., lately had a very narrow escape coming down the hill from Simla. Both tats in his tonga turned a simultaneous and unintentional somersault, and scattered their fare pretty considerably. The Collector, however, soon collected himself, and another pair of animals, returning from the next changing station, were secured, and the journey ended happily.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The annual garrison races were commenced yesterday afternoon at Colaba, no less than twelve events studding the card for the first day. A large attendance of officers and ladies was present on the grounds to witness the sports and watch the programme of events with the keenest interest. The Band of the Gloucester Regiment played a selection of music and added to the pleasure of the evening. The races went off with success, Captain J. H. Jellett officiating as starter. The following are the details:—

THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.

Gunner Jackson secured first prize, by outthrowing Gunner Rourke and Trumpeter Hartley, who obtained second and third places.

Long Jump.—Amongst a number of competitors Gunner Meara was close pushed by Gunner Lancaster, Gunner Eton making a good third.

Man and Wheel-Barrow Race.—This race was run in three heats, of which the final heat will be run on Saturday.

100 Yards Race.—Gunner Schwafer took the lead, and when he gained the post, Gunner Meara was close behind him, being followed by Gunner Jackson.

Handicap for Warrant Officers and Staff Sergeants.—Distance, 120 yards. Amongst the several competitors Master Gunner Clarke pulled it off from Sergeant Dymond by about two lengths.

Girls' Race.—Miss Nelly Warder led from the start, Misses Annie Warder and Hilda Kelly securing second and third prizes.

Tug-of-War.—The Third Southern Division Battery, after a hard struggle, pulled their opponents, the 22nd W. Battery, over the line.

Tilting at the Ring.—This was an event which caused much amusement, the competitors having to pass a stick in through an open hole. If they missed their mark, they overturned a bucket of water suspended above them and received its full contents as they passed beneath it in a wheel-barrow. As several heats scored ties, the final heat was postponed till Saturday.

Officers' Handicap Race.—The last item on the programme was the Officers' Handicap Race. Colonel Pearse, who had an advantage in being placed in the last position nearest home, led from start to finish, and was closely followed by Lieut. Singer, who came in a good second. The events of the evening were brought to a close with the playing of the National Anthem.

THE BYCULLA JEWEL ROBBERY.

At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Nolan brought up on remand and charged Sudroodeen Mahomed Buksh *alias* Nusseerudeen before Mr. P. Ryan, with the theft of gold and silver jewellery, set with precious stones, of the collective value of Rs. 525, and Rs. 4 in cash, the property of Mr. J. J. Marsland, an accountant in the firm of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, from his residence on Parell Road, Byculla, on the 25th January last, and also with receiving and retaining the said property, knowing the same to have been stolen. On the theft being reported to the police soon after it was discovered on the date in question, the accused, who was a domestic servant in the employ of Mr. Filmer Guy, who was lodging with Mr. Marsland at the time, was arrested along with the other servants of Mr. Marsland, on suspicion. Enquiries were instituted by the police, and as no trace could be found of the stolen property or anything to implicate the persons arrested, they were released. A month after Mr. Filmer Guy left Bombay for Ajmere, and the accused, his servant, left with him. While at Ajmere and at other up-country stations Mr. Filmer Guy's suspicions were aroused by seeing his servant spending money rather extravagantly, and brought the matter to the notice of the Railway Police there. The accused was arrested and on being searched three diamonds and seven rubies were found concealed among in his clothes. Accused was brought on to Bombay and handed over to the executive police here. They made further enquiries into the matter, but no trace of the gold and silver jewellery could be found, although the three diamonds and rubies were identified by Mr. Marsland as the precious stones that were extracted from the jewellery stolen from his premises in January. The accused in his defence stated that his father had left him a considerable quantity of gold and silver ornaments and precious stones, and the precious stones found in his possession were a portion of that property. He had no witnesses to call to substantiate that statement. The Magistrate convicted Sudroodeen Mahomed Buksh on a charge of receiving and retaining the said property, knowing the same to have been stolen, and sentenced him to a term of six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DR. RANINA ON "LIGHT."

Dr. Rustom N. R. Ranina delivered on Tuesday, the 15th instant, before a crowded audience at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, a popular and interesting lecture on "The Course of Light through a Lens." It was the fifth public lecture of the season in connection with the Dnyan Prasarak Mandali, and was illustrated with diagrams and lantern scenes.

Dr. Ranina said that he proposed to discuss that evening some of the laws regulating the course of light while passing through different media, but before going to that part of his subject, he would say a few words about the nature of light. After giving a brief but clear and lucid explanation of the *emission theory* and the *undulatory theory* of light, the lecturer proceeded to the subject-proper of the evening, stating that he had discovered a royal way of making a lecture of that sort really popular and interesting. Instead of regularly enunciating and describing the laws of the course of light, he would examine before the meeting the structure of the magic lantern; because the principle on which that curious little instrument worked involved a study of the course of light through different sorts of lenses. In explaining the structure of the magic lantern to the meeting, Dr. Ranina said, he would divide it into two parts, *viz.*, the body of the lantern which was a six-sided wooden box holding within it a lamp, and the cylindrical tube, which projected beyond the body. The lamp, said the lecturer, was a common oil lamp with four wicks, and a reflector behind the flame, to throw the light on to the condenser. Here the lecturer passed to describe and illustrate with diagrams the various laws of reflexion from curved mirrors, such as the concave and convex spherical mirrors and the parabolic mirror. He also referred to the lime-light, that had of late replaced the oil lamp in the magic lantern exhibitions. Going on to the "condenser," the lecturer observed that it was a bi-convex lens, fixed in the front wall of the body of the lantern, and used for the purpose of collecting or "picking up" the rays of light, and transmitting them, through the slide, "to the objective." He then dilated at some length on the different foci of a lens and on the convergence and divergence of the rays of light passing through it. Dr. Ranina wound up his lecture with a reference to the objective—which he stated was also a bi-convex lens, fixed at the farther end of the lantern tube. To magnify the image of the picture and project it on to the screen, by the ring introducing his hearers to the subjects of magnifiers, of real and inverted images, of refraction of light, of the analysis of a ray of light while passing through a prism, and of the phenomena of chromatic and spherical aberrations,—all of which he treated in an intelligible manner and in a simple style. After the conclusion of the lecture, the president, Mr. K. R. Kama, thanked Dr. Ranina for his able and interesting discourse. In doing so, he remarked that though that was the first occasion, that young Dr. Ranina was enrolled on the list of lecturers of the society, his (Dr. Ranina's) eloquence, easy delivery, plain, simple Guzerati, seemed to place him in the rank of their veteran lecturers. Being the son of our well-known citizen, Mr. N. R. Ranina, at once a lexicographer, a dramatist, and a speaker of reputation, young Dr. Ranina, had, as it were, received those qualifications as a legacy, and he hoped the young lecturer would still further improve his opportunities by steady zeal, perseverance, and industry, to which his instructive and interesting lecture bore ample testimony.

After an exhibition of some magic lantern scenes by the lecturer the meeting dispersed.

M. de Lesseps' eldest daughter Fernanda was to be married after Easter to a godson and cousin of her father, M. le Vicomte de Gontaut-Biron, son of the late Comte Gontaut de Biron, who represented Marshal MacMahon's Government at Berlin. A Paris correspondent says that the young lady is twenty. She is very dark, rather tall, resembles her mother, and is little changed since as a child she used to head the infantile cavalcade, which in the halcyon days of the Panama affair used to ride with M. de Lesseps daily in the Bois de Boulogne.

PHENOMENAL WEATHER IN BOMBAY,

A terrific thunderstorm with high wind, hail and rain, occurred to the westward of Poona, between 9 p.m. and 2 a.m. on the nights of the 22nd and 23rd. Trees were blown down and snapped off at the ground. Little rain fell on the Ghauts, but the sky is overcast as when the monsoon is at hand. In Bombay heavy rain fell on Wednesday night, and there were slight showers yesterday morning on the Hill, in the Fort, and at Colaba. Rain also fell in Matheran. Writing of the storm at Poona the local *Herald* says:—

A storm, characterised by its destructive nature and its immense showers of hailstones, passed over Poona on Tuesday night, leaving in its trail vestiges of most unusual severity. Though the sky was overcast all the evening and distant rolls of thunder, with a glancing flash of lightning, now and again foretold the coming the storm as early as 7 p.m., it was not until about 10-30 that the first downpour mitigated the heat of the atmosphere, which was becoming unbearable. This shower was accompanied by a continuous rumble of thunder and quickly-successive flashes of lightning. At about 11-15 the storm was at its height. Hailstones of all sizes came down in thick crushing showers; the claps of thunder were deafening; blinding flashes of lightning lit up the whole place every few seconds. The open maidans were transformed into miniature oceans; the roadside open storm-gutters, which that very morning were parched and dry, were now hidden under gushing torrents. The wind, which generally blew with a steady, strong pressure from the east, would now and again come in terrific gusts, up-rooting trees and lamp-posts in its fury, and even in two or three instances blowing the roofs off some small cottages, and scattering the tiles of many other larger structures, and finally de-railing two or three trucks at the Ghorpori station. It lasted about an hour. Next morning its effects were to be seen everywhere one went, more especially towards the Neutral Lines, Wanowrie, and Ghorpuri. Numbers of flowering shrubs lay about, branches torn off the hardier trees were strewn all over, and wherever the particular trees were, the roads and ground were one mass of red, being hidden by the beautiful bright flowers of the "flame of the forest." It may be added, in all likelihood this miniature cyclone will prove greatly damaging to the mango crop, as baskets of these fruits have poured into the markets, the strong wind having wrenched them off the branches, young, hardy and green as they were. Six telegraph lines, down towards Kampuli and Kurjat in the Ghauts, have also been injured.

MILITARY NEWS.

The furlough granted to Major Humfrey, S.C., is cancelled.

Lieutenant Roome, S.C., has been granted leave for one year.

Colonel E. Mockler has been granted six months' leave on private affairs.

Brigade-Surgeon A. N. Hojel has been granted six months' furlough on medical certificate.

Honorary Captain C. Tyler, Q. M. G.'s Department, has been permitted to retire from the service.

Lieut.-Col. F. W. Joseph, S. C., and Lieut. C. J. Mellis, S. C., have been permitted to return to duty.

The fact that H. E. Lord Harris has accepted the Honorary Colonelcy of the Bombay Rifle Volunteers, was gazetted yesterday.

The services of Surgeon J. G. Hojel are placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

Major Clowes, 8th Hussars, who served the Afghan War 1879-80, including the engagement at Mazeena, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to H.E. the Commander-in-Chief.

As the introduction of the Jhorawallah system into the Madras cavalry regiments appears to be indefinitely postponed, writes the local *Times*, the Commander-in-Chief solicited the consideration of Government to the desirability of equipping cavalry regiments with small tents, irrespective of any decision regarding the introduction of the Jhorawallah system, as, whether it is established or not, Sir Charles Arbuthnot considered it desirable that those regiments should be equipped with the light pattern of tents as more suitable for rapid transport and increasing their mobility when required for service. It is observed that no provision has been made for the carriage of tents of the Madras cavalry regiment warned for service with the 2nd Army Corps the omission it is presumed, being due to the fact that the Mobilization Committee concluded that the Madras cavalry regiment would arrive equipped with Jhorawallah ponies and small tents in the same way as regiments of Bengal and Bombay cavalry. In consideration of these facts the Government of India has sanctioned the issue to the Madras cavalry regiments of small tents accommodating six men each, of the pattern under trial with the Bengal cavalry regiments.

The undermentioned have been granted leave of absence:—Lieutenant E. A. Cowans, Seaforth Highlanders, to England, for one year, on private affairs; Lieutenant F. C. L. Hutton, 1st Dragoon Guards, to England, for six months, on private affairs; Colonel R. W. Sartorius, C.M.G., V.C., 17th Bengal Cavalry, to Kashmir, to 12th September, on private affairs; Lieutenant F. P. Webber, 3rd Bengal Infantry, to Calcutta, for six months, to study the language; Colonel A. P. Broome, 18th Bengal Lancers, for one year, out of India, on private affairs; Lieutenant B. Strachey, 1-1st Gurkhas, to England, for one year on private affairs; Lieutenant C. Hamilton, 2nd Bengal Infantry, to England, on private affairs; Major C Norman, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to England, for six months, on private affairs; Captain H T R St. G Richardson, Liverpool Regiment, to England, for one year, on private affairs; Lieutenant A C McCrea, 37th Dogras, to Pindi, for six months, to study the language; Lieutenant G. T. Widdicombe, 9th Bengal Infantry, to Calcutta, for six months, to study the language; Lieutenant-Colonel T. B. Watts, 5th Bengal Cavalry, to the hills, to 15th October, on private affairs; Colonel C. R. Pennington, 14th Bengal Lancers, to Kashmir, to 15th October, on private affairs; Lieutenant H. G. Maxwell, 16th Bengal Cavalry, to Pindi, for three months, to study the language. The leave granted to Lieutenant H. E. Walker, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, has been extended to 25th November 1890.

THE LADY REAY MEMORIAL FUND.

The following amounts have been paid into the Bank of Bombay on account of the Lady Reay Memorial Fund:—

		Rs.
Amount hitherto acknowledged		12,166
Mrs. R. M. Sayani		50
Particulars of amount collected by Mrs. E. C. K. Ollivant, previously acknowledged:—		
Mrs. G. Geary	Rs. 50	
Mrs. E. C. K. Ollivant	30	
Mrs. W. Webb	20	
Mrs. W. R. E. Merriman	10	
Mrs. Manockbai Lad	5	
	115	
		Rs. 12,216

Those who have not paid their subscriptions yet are requested do so without delay.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending April 22 was 483, equal to a death-rate of 25·44 per thousand per annum, as against 28·65, the corresponding period of last year, and 30·66, the average over the past five years. Of the total number 140 died from fevers; 8, small-pox; 7, measles; 3, dropsy; 75, phthisis; 33, diseases of the nervous system; 72, affections of the respiratory organs; 29, still-born; 39, old age and debility; 10, accidents and violence. The classified list shows:—Buddhist or Jain, 18; Brahmin, 19; Lingaet, 2; Bhatia, 8; Hindu of other caste, 208; Hindu outcaste, 43; Mussalman, 125; Parsi, 22; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 15; Eurasian, 5; European, 13; Negro-African, 1; other and unknown races, 2. The total number of births registered was 292 as against 262 the corresponding week of last year, and 269 the weekly average over the past five years.

The Lahore military paper hears that Sir George Greaves has nominated Colonel R. L. H. Curteis, 2nd Battn. Bedfordshire Regiment, for the appointment of Assistant Adjutant-general at Army head-quarters, Bombay, which will become vacant on the 1st July next, when the present incumbent (Lieut. Col. H. L. Dundas's) tenure expires. Colonel Curteis is a graduate of the Staff College, and is now commanding his battalion in the Madras Presidency. When he takes up his duties in July next, he will have been three years in command of a battalion, and he has also had five years' experience at the Horse Guards as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General. He is probably, therefore, the right man for the right place.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Capt. W. F. Browne will sail to-day for London, Brindisi, Marseilles, Port Said, Suez, and Aden, with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

For Brindisi.

Mr Lewis Moore
Major Dawson
Mr R N Mudholkar
Mr A E Silk
Dr E A Lawrie
Mr M V Joshi
Mr T A Bulkley and 2 Misses Bulkley
Lieut-Col W G Cumming
Major W W Cole
Mr G Rennie
Mr J Marcus
Mr J Scott
Col A D Hawes
Mr W Murray

For Marseilles.

Mr Geo Munro
Mr and Mrs W Richardson, and infant
Mr C G Blathway
Mr Noad
Mrs Branson
Mr G A Kittredge
Mr Pickering Clarke
Mr F C Gates
Mr and Miss Thompson
The Hon'ble Mrs Lyttelton
Mrs Mainwaring
Col Atkins
Mr F Stevens
Mr A Newall Tuck

For London.

Mr W Pennington
Mr W Henvey
Mr and Mrs J Barclay and 2 children
Major Brunker
Mrs Richards, child & infant
Mrs and Miss Wright
Miss Barlett
Mr R Trivethick
Capt A C Connel
Mr Golam Mustaffa
Mr McMilan

For Venice.

Miss Chamney
Mr J Watson

For Suez.

Mr Renard
Mr A Tremborn

For Aden.—Mr Alfreds Del Mar.

The following passages have been engaged:—

Per s.s. Mirzapore, Capt. R. Harvey, 2nd May, 1890.

For London.—Mrs Lock and child, Mrs Campbell and children, Mr H C B Boulton, Mr and Mrs Lamarque Miss Little, Mr and Mrs T Walsh and children, Major and Mrs Broadhurst, child and nurse, Mr and Mrs Blyth, Miss Anderson, Mr W Siddons, Col and Mrs Jacob, Mr and Mrs W T Ross, Revd Frank Penny, Mr and Mrs Thos Collins, Mr and Mrs H Blose, Mr and Mrs W S Griffin and infant, Mr F M Grey, Mrs Maitland and 5 children, Major W M Campbell, Mr and Mrs W Carey and infant, Miss Phillips, Mr L Rushworth, Miss Brodie Hunt, Miss Nellie Smith, Mr H F Stacey, Mr and Mrs Hiscocks, Brig-Surg and Mrs J F Barter, Mrs Craigie, Miss Cordue, Mrs Cooper, Miss Barney, Miss Hudson, Miss Burgess, Miss Mertons, Miss Macdonald Ritchie, Miss Field, Miss Lancaster, Mr and Mrs G S Taylor, Mrs and two Misses Dougharty, Miss Clark, Mrs Sunderland, Mr P Knox Thomas, Col W Osborn, Mr and Mrs E B Beardmore, Mr Schmidt, Mr Macintosh, Mr Kench, Mrs Steel, Mr W Cruickshank, Capt and Mrs A R Hume and infant, Capt Brazier Creagh, Mr H Wilson and Mr Stevenson.

For Brindisi—Mr H S Talbot, Mr C Weidmann, Mr H A Pittman, Mr and Mrs F S Mackintosh, Mr F Brownrigg, Major Birch, Mr W E Hart, Mr Focke, Major Hale, Mr and Mrs S H C Hutchinson, Mr R H Seaton, Lady Elliott, Mrs J W Orr, Mr H T House, Mr and Mrs J Dyson, Mr and Mrs Rivet Carnac, Mr A West, Mr C F G Lester, Madam Breul, Mr Geo Whyte, Mr and Mrs Hartwell, Mr W C Gibson, Mr Eardley Norton, Surg-Maj M D Moriarty and Mr and Mrs W Colvin.

For Venice—Mr Antone Gonsalves.

Per s. s. Peninsular, Capt. W. J. Webber, 13th May.

For Marseilles.—Mr E Gibson, C S, Mrs Conlan, child and nurse, Mr H S Davis, Mr and Mrs Alston, Mr and Mrs T Yorke Smith, Mrs Goldwyer Lewis, Mr J Thompson, Mr Edgell, Major General C A Goodfellow, the Hon Mr and Mrs Jardine, Mr Chas Nicons, Mr G A Charpie, Madam Conroy, Mr and Mrs P H Byrne, Major Vincent, Mr F H Lowinski, Major and Mrs D W K Barr, Mr and Mrs J W Walker 2 children, Mr Noll Fenwick, Col Becher, Mr LeMarchano, Mr M C Turner, Mr A C Parmenides, Mr G Munro, Capt M Stockley, Mr Jas Broadbent, Mr H W Boileau, Mr and Mrs P Benn, child and ayah, Mr E Selinger, Col and Mrs Gordon Young, Mr H R Cobbold, Hon F L Latham, Miss Latham, Col Stell, Mr O Marden and Capt R G McLeod.

For London.—Mr and Mrs Jones and child, Major Babington Peel, Mrs Henry and 4 children, Master M Henry, Mrs Bedford, child and infant, Revd J P Graham, Mr Arthur Brooks, Mr D M Scobie, Col C A Bayley, Mrs E Holding, Mr F M Fish, Mrs Robert Shutt and child, Mr and Miss Parkington, Mrs Anderson, Revd and Mrs E Mortimer, Revd R L Page, Mr J J L Davis, Mr G W Pitt, 2 children and infants, Mr and Mrs H F Cotgrave, Revd E S Hall, Revd F Craven, Miss Lily, Mr A L Harvey, Mr and Mrs Lonsdale, Miss Harris, Dr H L Austed, and Mr and Mr, W G Mackenzie.

Per s. s. Kaiser-i-Hind, Capt. G. W. Atkinson, 16th May.

For London.—Mr and Mrs N R Oliver and servant, Mrs Maconochie, Mr B Egerton, Mr Luke, Mrs Denison and family, Mr Syed M Hak, Mrs Freed and 4 children, Mr J Borges, Mr and Mrs J H Freeborn, Mr H G D La Touche and Mrs La Touche, 3 children and 2 ayahs.

For Brindisi.—Lt-Col W Cooke, Mr J Davidson, Mr W Porteous, Mr Jno Lees, Mr Wuspratt, Mr Leighton, Mr and Mrs A Robinson, and Mr and Mrs Hanson.

THE DADUR NEW ENGLISH SCHOOL.

The first prize-distribution, in connection with the Dadur New English School took place on Saturday in the hall of the school, under the presidency of the Rev. Prof. J. F. Gardner, M.A., B.D., of Wilson College. There was a large gathering of Europeans and Natives. The proceedings in the hall commenced with the singing welcome verses composed in honour of the chairman and the guests. The classes were presented in order, from the lowest to upwards, and the boys recited dialogues in English, Sanskrit, and Marathi, which were much appreciated by the audience. The dialogue between Canute the Great and his courtiers, the scene of the meeting of Alfred and Ella before the hut, and a Sanskrit passage from Sakuntala, were specially referred to and highly spoken of by the chairman.

After these recitations the head-master, Mr. B. B. Gogte, read an address, in which he gave a short history of the institution, remarking that the proprietors had in view nothing but the spreading of education, and that they had opened the school with the intention of supplementing the generous endeavour of other schools rather than supplanting them. It was moreover, the school of the people of Dadar, as it was established at the earnest desire of some of the inhabitants of Dadar to supply a deeply-felt want. It had been patronized, he said, from the first by the leaders of the people, and continued to be attended by the children of all classes. He earnestly appealed to the native gentlemen to follow the example of some of their distinguished friends, who had sent their sons to the institution, and thus commenced to patronize it. He also quoted some opinions of the parents of the students from the remark book, which the president said were highly valuable testimonies as to the usefulness of the institution.

The chairman then distributed the prizes to the successful pupils. Addressing the audience he expressed the greatest satisfaction at the proceedings he had witnessed, and thanked Mr. Gogte for the pleasure he had provided for them. He remarked that the school, newly established as it was, was making very rapid progress. He congratulated the inhabitants of the town on having such an excellent school, wherein their children might learn without much expense or trouble.

Mr. K. N. Kane and Dr. B. B. Dadarkar, L. M. and S., thanked the chairman on behalf of the institution and the people of Dadar for presiding at the ceremony. The proceedings in the hall were then terminated by the singing of the National Anthem by a choir of five boys in Marathi, during which the whole assembly stood up. In the end the head-master put a beautiful *mogra* garland round the neck of the chairman, and Mr. Nulkar presented him an elegant *tura*. *Turas* were then distributed to other guests, and the gathering separated.

THE MILL FIRE AT AHMEDNAGAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Referring to the telegram from your correspondent, dated Ahmednagar, April 23, which you publish in your issue of to-day, we beg to state that the information therein given about the fire in our factory at that place is incorrect, inasmuch as the property has been fully insured, and that the loss does not exceed Rs. 4,000 or thereabouts, as we hear from our agent.—Yours, &c.

NARAYEN DHONDOBA,
Per pro. Sabapathy Moodeliar & Co.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. I. M. S. MAYO.

Her Majesty's Indian Marine Steamer Mayo, Captain W. Aves, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Chittagong, which port she left on the 15th inst. at 10 a. m. She brought the 28th Bombay Pioneers, consisting of 8 officers and 544 men. She met with rain at Ceylon on the night of the 19th inst., which lasted for a couple of hours and experienced fine weather throughout the voyage. The regiment will be sent to Poona this evening. The following are the names of the officers:—Col R Westmacott; Captain G E Evan; Lieutenants D B Thomson, L M Foster, E Venour, N G Fraser, and G H Hancock; and Surgeon F Barnes.

THE THEFT AT THE INDUSTRIAL ART EXHIBITION.

We are informed by "One Who Knows" that the sword from which the enamelled belt has been stolen and replaced by a cheap one, was not in a case under lock and key, but that it was removed to a corner instead of being exhibited in the metal-work room as directed.

Mr. Hormasji Kharsedji Kurlavala, will act as Collector of Income-tax in Bombay during the absence of Mr. Kharsedji Nasarvanji Sirvai.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.

The annual distribution of prizes in connection with the Bombay Education Society's Schools took place last evening at Byculla. Mr. Justice Birdwood presided, and among the others present were the Bishop of Bombay, the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Jardine, Rev. W. E. Scott, Rev. S. Hall, Rev. E. Dr. Evans, Colonel Wilson, Surgeon Crimmin, V.C., surgeon to the schools, Messrs. Elsworthy, Reifferschied, Pilcher, J. W. Orr, hon. treasurer, C. Taylor, R. H. Baker, L. Penny, George Terry, F. W. English, head-master, Mr. Thomson, second master, and Miss Parker, head-mistress. After the singing of a part song by the school choir

The Rev. W. E. Scott, the secretary, read the report for the past year as follows:—

In presenting their report for the year 1889, the Directors of the Bombay Educatiion Society are thankful to be able to adopt a more cheerful tone. The financial position of the Society shews some improvement, while the state of the schools continues to be satisfactory. The health and conduct of the children have been good. The number of children at the end of the year was:—Boarders.—Boys, 144; girls, 77; total 221. Day Scholars.—Boys, 23; girls, 16; total 39; grand total 260; the average number of boarders being 242. The Rev. H. Rountree kindly examined the schools in religious knowledge. In his report he testifies to the proficiency shewn throughout in both schools. "Many of the children got over 70 per cent. (of marks) while the answering in all standards was far above the average." "All the children reflect great credit on those who thought them during the year." Mr. Kirkham, the Government Inspector, visited the schools in December, and in his report states that he found "both schools in excellent order." "The mathematical work of the boys of the higher standards was excellent." "The middle and lower standards were equally good in their degree." "The boys appear to be in excellent physical condition, the tone and discipline are satisfactory, and the school drill is still the best I have ever seen." The girls' school "did exceedingly well under examination, and well sustained the reputation of the school." The reading and recitation in all classes continues to be exceedingly good, and the written answering throughout the school was also of excellent quality." The Directors are glad to recognize that the headmaster and headmistress are keeping to the high standard of work and influence that has been acknowledged in previous years. No change took place, among the staff of the boys' school. The three years' agreement with Mr. English, the head-master, expired on the 28th August, and the Directors have re-engaged Mr. English, marking their appreciation of his good work by granting him more favourable terms under the new agreement. In the workshop elementary instruction in mechanical work continues to be given, the requirements of the code rendering it impossible to allow the boys to spend more of their time in the workshop. In the Cadet Corps, the Colonel's prizes for class-firing and attendance at drill were won by Sergt. C. Thomas and Corporal A. Judge. The Cricket Club has been re-organized by the boys, but they labour under the great disadvantage of not being able to play at all during the real cricket season. When the monsoon sets in the playground becomes a swamp and useless. For the sake of health and recreation it would be very desirable that the whole compound should be raised at least 2ft. The girls' school suffered more from change. In May Miss Cooper resigned her post as third mistress and has since married. Miss Bailey was appointed to fill the vacancy. In August, the head-mistress, Miss Parker, suffered so severely from fever that on the doctor's urgent advice, she was granted three months' leave to proceed to England. The arduous duties of her post were discharged by Miss Ward, the second mistress. During the year Mrs. Fox, matron of the girls' hospital, was transferred to the boys' side, Mrs. Hendry, the boys' matron, exchanging duties with her. Among the lady visitors, Mrs. Lowell and Mrs. Wyer resigned on proceeding to England, and Mrs. Penny, Mrs. Hough Symons, Mrs. W. W. Squire and Mrs. Budgen joined the committee. Mr. Justice Candy took the place in the managing committee rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. Justice Scott. Mr. Orr resumed the duties of hon. treasurer from Colonel Sparks, who had been acting while Mr. Orr was in England. General J. H. White resigned his seat on the Board of Directors on his retirement from the service. During the year 34 boys and 20 girls were discharged from the school, as against 15 boys and 11 girls admitted. Of those admitted 6 were soldiers' children, 3 orphans, 4 fatherless, 1 motherless, and 5 children of destitute parents. The following table gives the financial classification of the 221 boarders borne on the school rolls at the close of the year:—

On the Society's free list	120	
Number of children for whom nominal monthly payments of Re. 1 to Rs. 5 are made by parents or guardians, the remaining cost being borne by the Society	39	
Number of children for whom below half, but not less than quarter, cost of maintenance is paid by parents or guardians	42	
Number of children for whom under full, but not less than half, cost of maintenance is paid for by parents or guardians or by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railway Companies	20	
		101
Number of children paid for in full by parents or guardians		0
		221

The Apprentices' Home has continued to work well. The number of inmates during 1889 has averaged 21. The lads now attend night classes at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, instead of being taught drawing by the head-master of the Society's school. In July, Government resumed possession of the old bungalow in Nesbit Lane. New quarters were found for the apprentices in the building formerly occupied by the Store-keeper of State Railways. As Government may resolve at any time to devote this building to other purposes, it is very desirable that a permanent home should be built. The appeal made in the last report has met with a cordial response from the clergy of the diocese, the total received under the head of church offertories being nearly double that of 1888. Subscriptions from the public do not shew the same increase, though they are slightly better than those of the previous year. Notwithstanding the abovenamed improvements ini noeme it has been a great effort to make both ends meet. Money could only be spent on bare necessities, and nothing upon improvements. It is probable that a considerable sum will very soon be needed for the reconstruction of the boys' play shed, as the present erection shews signs of giving way in the several places. Much requires to be done in the way of painting in both schools. The Directors are therefore constrained to renew their earnest appeal for support: and while thanking the clergy for the increase of the amount received from offertories and the general public, for the slight additions made to the subscription list, they express the hope that yet larger returns may be shewn for 1890 and succeeding years, to enable them to carry out these and other much needed improvements. The year under review shows a slight increase in the number of admissions to hospital, there having been 288 in hospital against 275 last year. The total number of boys admitted was 160, and of girls 128. No death occurred during the year. The prevailing diseases were intermittent fever and diseases of the skin. From chicken-pox there were 31 admissions this year (11 boys and 20 girls) against 15 last year. Cholera, small-pox—none during the year. Measles gave 43 admissions. The children on the whole enjoyed very good health. The schools were not moved during the year.

After the rendering of two more part songs, Mrs. Jardine distributed the pries.

Mr. Justice Birdwood then, addressing the assembly, said:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am sure you will allow me, as your spokesman this evening, to say what pleasure it has given us to take part in these proceedings, and especially to listen to the songs which have been so well and correctly rendered by the children. Their performance shows how very carefully they have been trained and gives emphasis to the praises which Mr. Kirkham has bestowed on both boys and girls. I am sorry that only extracts from his report have been embodied in the committee's annual report, for it is a record of a most thorough examination and is a striking document in several respects; for here we have the boys praised for their neatness, which is not a very common quality, I think, among boys, while the girls are praised for their excellent recitation in English verse, in which they far surpass the boys. Now we all know that girls are good talkers;—laughter—but it is a rare thing that they should excel in oratory and kindred arts; and the circumstance that they do so here points perhaps to a time not far distant when there shall be a fairer distribution of labour between the two sexes. For example, on an occasion like the present, why should the real hard work of the evening be thrown on the lady who kindly consents to distribute prizes, more or less weighty, to the successful pupils? I do not for a moment suggest that the work could be one-half as well done by the chairman; still, if the duty of making the speech were undertaken by the lady, just think how much more popular and agreeable these annual meetings would be, and how the treasurer's heart would be cheered by the steady increase of subscriptions. (Laughter and applause.) But Mr. Kirkham does not only speak of recitations, he says that the girls read aloud excellently, and that no home need ever be a dull one, which has in it a fifth or sixth standard girl who has been educated in the Byculla Schools. Now with this remark I would ask all the girls here pre- sent to ponder well another remark made long ago by King Lear of his youngest daughter. "Her voice was ever soft, gentle, and low—an excellent thing in woman;" applause—and I would only say that if you carry into your homes hereafter the graces and good qualities which you have been able to acquire here you will not only save your homes from being dull but will also go a great way to making them happy homes. But in an ideal home, a truly happy home, we must have brave, manly, honest boys as well as gentle, well-instructed girls; and I think it must be a source of abundant gratification to all the friends and supporters of these schools that so satisfactory a report can be given of the progress of both boys and girls during the past year. (Applause.) We know that when Mr. Kirkham praises he does not use the language of exaggeration, and here we have him telling us that the higher standard among the boys know their English prose—Warren Hastings and the Vicar of Wakefield—well, and answer promptly and intelligently. The mathematical papers were also excellent. The boys are all in strong physical condition; the tone and discipline are satisfactory and the school drill is still the best that Mr. Kirkham has ever known. The girls also did exceedingly well in the examination, notwithstanding the grave drawback caused by the temporary absence of the Head-Mistress, Miss Parker; and I am told by Mrs. Jardine, who is one of the lady-visitors, that the girls have made good and substantial advance in the art and science of cookery. (Hear, hear, and applause.) These results are most creditable to Mr. English, Mr. Thomas, Miss Parker, Miss Ward, and all the masters and mistresses. What a picture do these annual reports present to us! Here we have the same old story repeated to us from year to year. An anxious committee, composed mainly of men who have their days occupied with other work, yet giving ungrudgingly, some hours of their leisure from week to week, and from month to month, and from year to year, for the management of these schools. They feel the claim that the schools have on the European community of Bombay. Here are children, between 250 and 300 in number, always to be provided for; a large number of these always on the free list; and none, among the boarders at least, for whom the full expenses of board, education, and lodging are provided by parents or guardians. All these, however, must be fed and clothed, and be given a good, sound education, intellectual, physical, moral, and religious, if they are to fight the battle of life and hold their own in the stress and strain of that fierce competition, which awaits them the moment that they leave the shelter of these walls. The committee are supported by the whole teaching staff of the school, and it is a pleasure to add that the children appreciate what is done for them, and make good use of their opportunities. And so it is that, though there is a sameness in all our annual proceedings, these proceedings possess a living interest for us—the interest which is always felt in every manful effort to overcome the difficulties of our daily life. And that the committee have difficulties to meet the report shows. We live literally from hand to mouth. If it was not for the support we receive from the Press, we should have to shut up the schools. But we ought not always to rely on the press;—for money is often wanted to keep the press itself up to the mark. It must be most satisfactory to all friends of the Society to know that the printing machinery has lately been renewed, and that it is now in thoroughly good working order. The money that has been spent on it was necessary and will bring a return, but we want money also for the repair of the shed in which we are now holding this meeting, which I am sorry to say is not at all in a safe condition, and also for painting the schools. I hope the publicity that is always given to the reports of the committee will induce old friends and many new ones to rally once more around our old treasurer, Mr. Orr, who has done so much for the Society in the past, and will I hope long continue to give it his valuable services. (Loud applause.)

The Bishop of Bombay, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Justice Birdwood for presiding, and to Mrs. Jardine for distributing the prizes, said it was delightful to be able not only to congratulate Mr. English and Miss Parker on the reports before them, but also to have seen for themselves that evening—and he thought they must all have noticed it—so much that made them rejoice in the results of their work. It was not only from the report of the Government Inspector on the lessons they could judge of the schools, but in the demeanour of the boys and girls as they had seen them that evening, frank and bright, and looking as if they had nothing to be ashamed of. He thought no one present there had any reason not to be satisfied with the result of the work being done there. (Applause.) There were other things more important than lessons. He should say that if they were to name two qualities which they would most wish to see for carrying people through life successfully—in the real sense of the word successfully—trying to do their duty and hold their own, they would say they were modesty and self-respect. (Hear, hear.) He could not doubt, from what he knew of the work done there, no superficial impression had been left upon them. They had watched and seen that there was an absence of all self-conceit in the demeanour of the boys and girls, and it was a real pleasure to him to have seen it. (Applause.) There were one or two details in the proceedings that evening he should like to touch upon. There was a new and most pleasing and encouraging feature in that the work of the pupil-teachers had been recognised, and that work done by the pupils in helping the matron had been encouraged also. There was one prize given last year and which had not been mentioned this year. Their friend Mrs. Scott, who had always taken a lively interest in the school last year, gave a prize for truthfulness. He hoped that the absence of that prize that evening meant that truthfulness amongst the pupils was taken for granted. (Applause.) At all events he was quite sure that of all features it was one they wished to see developed in that school, and he knew enough of the working of the school to know that the inculcation of truthfulness was a very special part of the system—applause—and now he would return to the point it had been his intention to mention when he began. He wished to propose a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Justice Birdwood for presiding, and to Mrs. Jardine for coming there to distribute the prizes.

The vote of thanks was received with loud cheers from the boys and girls, and the singing of "God Save the Queen" terminated the proceedings.

HIGH COURT.—April 25.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

658—Ardesir, H and D—The Goouldas Balabdas Manufacturing Co vs James Scott and others—Craigie, L and O—Part heard.

636—Jefferson, B D and K—Shaik Moosa Abdool Latiff vs. Pestonji Nusserwanji Mistry and another—Payne, G and S.

644—Chitnis, M and M—Goswami Shri Vithleshji Dwarkanathji vs Sha Ranchordas Kushal and others.—Mansuklal, D and J.

As the *Central News* reported some time ago, a letter was received by the Lord Mayor of London from the Viceroy of India, cordially agreeing to join the Committee of the Napier of Magdala Memorial Fund, towards which he enclosed a donation of £50. General Sir Frederick Roberts, V.C., the Commander-in-Chief in India, also joined the committee, and subscribed. He wrote: "It will be a pleasure to me to assist in commemorating the distinguished services of my late gallant commander, a man for whom I entertained the highest regard and respect. I am sending a copy of your lordship's letter to the Commanders-in Chief of Madras and Bombay, and I propose to notify that a memorial is being subscribed to at home, and that any friends or admirers of the late Field Marshal wishing to join, should send their donations to me or my military secretary." Sir Frederick Roberts concludes by stating that a handsome statue of Lord Napier occupies a prominent place in that picturesque city (Calcutta). It is a replica of this statue that the committee are desirous to erect in London.

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap.—Pure, mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened, by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence has a soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilete and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all chemists.—Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

ALLEGED FALSE INFORMATION TO A PUBLIC SERVANT.

This case, in which Christna Bajee, charges Rahimtulla Gool Mahomed, a sub-inspector in the employ of the Bombay Municipality, with having given false information against him in his position as a public servant on the 12th of February last, of having received Rs. 20 by way of gratification from various wards in the health department was resumed yesterday before Mr. Richardson at the Esplanade Police Courts. Mr. Rivett-Carnac conducted the prosecution, and Mr. De Souza the defence.

Dr. Weir cross-examined by Mr. De Souza: The last answer that you gave me was that there should be no money transactions between a superior officer and his inferior?—Yes, I also know one Baba Dyan. He is an inspector of sweepers. If he had seen any monetary irregularities, it was his duty to report them. But he is not bound to obey Christna Bajee, and if he saw anything wrong in Christna it was his business to bring it to notice.

On Mr. Rivett-Carnac objecting to Mr. De Souza's questioning Dr. Weir if he knew that Christna Bajee had bought a piece of land from Revu, the wife of Baba Dyan, the Court ruled that this was irrelevant.

Mr. DeSouza here called upon Dr. Weir to produce the letter forwarding the petition of Christna Bajee to the Municipal Commissioner, requesting sanction to prosecute Rahimtulla Gool Mahomed. (This letter, together with another to the Health Officer, were produced, and put in.)

Mr. DeSouza: When did you depute Mr. Brewin to make enquiries?—As well as I remember, Mr. Brewin was asked to enquire into this matter before the first petition of Christna Bajee. I got Mr. Brewin's report from the Commissioner privately, a day or two after the 20th of February.

Mr. De Souza: Did you forward Exhibit A to Mr. Brewin?—I did not forward Exhibit A to Mr. Brewin, because I did not think it necessary, for I knew the accused had been to see Mr. Brewin. I also heard that the accused had been speaking to a number of men in the department. I did not inform Mr. Brewin of my receipt of Exhibit A, and my forwarding letter to the Commissioner was before the receipt of Mr. Brewin's report?

Mr. DeSouza: Will you produce Mr. Brewin's report?—I cannot show Mr. Brewin's report as it is entirely confidential, but stated his willingness to show it to the Court.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac upheld the point of objection of Dr. Weir.

Mr. DeSouza contended that it was in the interest of justice that the police report should be produced as no public interest would suffer by the report being put in. Such matter should be decided by the Court as it was not left to the discretion of a public officer to submit a report in the position of witnesses.

His Worship here stated that he was of opinion that as the document came under the heading of police diaries it was not admissible unless he personally called for its production, which, according to the law, he was entitled to do.

Mr. DeSouza averred that the document in this instance was a report in a special matter, and was not a matter in which the police officer would be called upon to make entries in his official diary.

His Worship upheld Mr. DeSouza's statement, and said that every police officer was bound to make an entry of such investigation as would be made in the case in his official diary, which he would require to be produced if necessary.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac objected to the report being produced in Court as it was entirely of a confidential nature, and the Superintendent had under these circumstances not made any entries in his diary, as he was not acting under the Criminal Procedure Code.

The Magistrate: Do you mean to allege that it was not a police report?

Mr. Rivett-Carnac: Certainly not, it was a special confidential matter.

Mr. DeSouza: If that is the case the document is admissible, and I therefore require its production.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac again impressed the Court that as the report was confidential it could not be produced.

Mr. Richardson: How can it be confidential when Mr. De'Souza seems to know its nature? I myself have not seen the report, and I do not know its contents.

Mr. DeSouza: Then, your Worship, how can you rule the question that it is inadmissible.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac: Your Worship, you have ruled the point at discussion, and I therefore call upon you to adhere to it. If you question Dr. Weir whether public interest is at stake, and he assures you it is, then I admit your ruling. I must ask you to support Dr. Weir's opinion in the matter.

Mr. Richardson: I must question Dr. Weir in regard to the matter.

Dr. Weir: I was under the impression that Mr. Brewin's report was a police report since it was addressed to the Commissioner of Police, and was submitted in regard to certain slips which had been given to Mr. Brewin. I think it is an enquiry which was to show whether any offence had been committed. The investigation was not of a private nature, but was simply made to ascertain the truth of the allegations in the slips. If Mr. Brewin and the Commissioner were satisfied that the complainant was found guilty of having accepted bribes, he might have been then subjected to punishment. The report is in reference to Christna Bajee and the Health Department, and is founded on statements and allegations made by certain persons. The report was addressed to the Commissioner of Police and marked confidential, and was then forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner. Under this consideration I think that any disclosure from the report would be seriously detrimental to public interest.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac: In your estimation, then, you are under the impression that it would affect public confidence in the department?—Yes, for I don't think that there is anything objectionable in the report that would prevent it from being submitted to open criticism.

The Magistrate: Am I to understand that according to your first statement the report is not open and then is open to criticism?

Dr. Weir: No. I allege it is a document, the publicity of which would banish all public confidence in the Municipality. Any person who was subjected to examination by Mr. Brewin could be brought into Court, and examined.

On these statements, which were submitted by Dr. Weir, his Worship ruled that the report would not be produced.

The cross-examination of witnesses was here proceeded with by Mr. DeSouza.

Dr. Weir produced the sanction of the Municipal Commissioner, which stated that if the Health Officer had sanctioned the prosecution he had no objection to the course.

Mr. DeSouza contended that this was not a sanction from the Municipal Commissioner to adopt steps of prosecution.

His Worship: Then, if that was not a sanction, a formal sanction could be applied for at any time.

Mr. DeSouza still adhered to his statement that no sanction had been given, as it did not contain any definite terms, and adduced ruling in support of his arguments from the Calcutta law reports, pointing out that the Municipal Commissioner had stated in his letter, said to be the sanction for these proceedings, that it was quite impossible for him to enter into details of charges and counter-charges in the petitions, as they were rather suspicious, and that without thoroughly enquring into them he could not attempt to form any opinion.

His Worship: But the Commissioner has stated that he has no objection to the prosecution.

Mr. DeSouza: But permissive sanction is no sanction at all.

The Magistrate: It would appear that the Commissioner appointed Dr. Weir to sanction the prosecution.

Mr. DeSouza adhered to his original opinion.

His Worship ruled that the sanction of the Commissioner was not admissible, but stated that formal sanction could be produced at the next hearing.

After some further discussion on this point, the Magistrate adjourned the case to the 1st proximo.

Lieut. Colonel Hime, R. A., lately Commandant at the Mount in Madras, is said to have had a narrow escape of being killed at Coonoor, on the night of the 19th instant, by a branch of a tree that fell upon his head during a severe storm of thunder, wind, and rain. He was unconscious for a short time, but is rapidly recovering. The branch was 18 ins. in circumference at the thick end.

The season reports for the Bombay Presidency, for the week ending April 22, are summarised in the following general remarks:—Rain during the week in parts of Kaira, Khandesh, Poona Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Southern Maratha Country and Kathiawar. Exotic cotton in two talukas of Dharwar blighted. Crops otherwise good. Harvesting of late crops continues in several districts and cotton-picking in Gujerat, Southern Maratha Country and Baroda. Probable outturn of late crops in Tanna from 8 to 16 annas. Preparations for next season's crops progressing in most districts. Sowing commenced in Karachi and Shikarpur. Fodder scarce in Hyderabad, in 2 talukas of Khandesh, and 1 of Nasik, Poona and Dharwar Agricultural stock bad in 1 taluka of Hyderabad, and middling in Nasik. Water scarce in 4 talukas of Nasik and 1 of Dharwar.

JACK AMONG THE MUSSULMANS.

Arthur Cameron, George James Emmins, Harry Ramage, and Walter James Mathews, all sailors from the H. M. S. Sphinx, now lying in the Government Docks, were placed before Mr. Cooper, the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Courts, yesterday, by Inspector Saunders charged with disorderly behaviour while in town. On Wednesday night, the party of tars left their quarters in the Sailors' Home and proceeded to the Grand Hotel in the Fort. After making merry there, they hired a victoria, promising to give the driver Rs. 1-8 on his taking them to the Grant Road. But this they were destined never to reach, for as the horse seemed to trudge along at rather a slow pace for the sailors, Cameron mounted the coach-box, took the reins and whip from the driver, and lashed the horse into a gallop. Proceeding along in their mad career they dashed along the Bhendy Bazaar Road and reached the Baboola Tank Road, where they went "smash" into a reckla, the horse being thrown to the ground, the lamps and shafts, and the whole carriage being rendered a wreck. As the sailors were singing all along they were unaware of their dangerous position, until they felt the shock, when they immediatly sprang out on to the road. The gharywalla, who had been hitherto held in the grasp of his passengers, now called for assistance, and on Superintendent Brewin appearing on the scene they met him with a hail of stones. Mr. Brewin seeing that all attempts at remonstrating with the sailors were useless, and as the tars had by this time disappeared went in pursuit of them with Inspector Saunders and some other police officers. In their flight the four tars encountered a crowd of Mussalmans, with whom they engaged in a fight. As they had no weapons of defence, they rushed into a soda-water shop, and seized a dozen bottles which they hurled at the incensed crowd. In return they were pelted with stones by the mob, and as the odds were against them, they fled. In endeavouring to climb over a number of high walls, to escape their pursuers, one of their comrades sustained a fall and fractured one of his ribs, which necessitated his being conveyed to hospital. With the assistance of Inspector Saunders and some other officers Superintendent Brewin managed to effect the arrest of the fugitves, who had concealed themselves in a gentleman's compound at Mazagon. In reply to his Worship as to what defence they had to make they all pleaded not guilty to the charge and stated that it was the fault of the driver, who got in amongst a crowd of Mussalmen, numbering about five hundred persons. Cameron and his friend Emmins alleged that they had only acted in self-defence, and as they had received a volley of stone from the "niggers" they retaliated by snatching up the soda-water bottles and throwing them "at their heads." The horse, as Cameron informed his Worship, became quite uncontrollable, and the destruction of the carriage was due to the animal having taken flight by getting in amongst the mob, who "hollowed and shouted like cannibals." The damages that had been caused amounted to about Rs. 60, and as his Worship informed them that he did not wish to deal too severely with them, one of their number having come to grief, fined them Rs. 15 each, awarding Rs. 59 to the owner of the cab, and one rupee to the soda-water seller, in compensation for damages incurred.

LADY BARBERS IN LONDON.

Women barbers have come to pass already, writes a home paper. In the basement of 65, Chancery-lane, a neat little saloon has just been fitted up and opened for shaving and hair-cutting, and the assistants are three nicely-dressed, neat-figured young women who travel all day with scissors or the razor over the skulls and faces of male customers. They do it very skilfully, too, from what I saw (writes a *Pall Mall* reporter). Not being blessed with a beard myself, I could not have a practical test; but one day this week the three young women "barbered" fifty-seven men, and the place has only been opened for a few days. The girls are dressed in black, with white large-bibbed aprons, finished off with little bows of ribbon, and they wear large white cuffs and Eton collars. I was curious to learn where the girls got their experience, for they seemed extremely deft. The proprietor of the saloon is a shrewd, middle-aged man, and from what he said he seemed a man of resource. Having got the idea, he advertised in a daily paper for several respectable young women, willing to learn a business that would bring them in from 17s. to a guinea a week.

"I was inundated with applications," he said. There were 103 replies. I interviewed fifty, and out of those selected the three I now employ. Some of the applicants were quite indignant at the idea. One young woman wrote to say she could not come because her mother wouldn't hear of her being a barber. I saw the mother, and though, she admitted that she would allow her daughter to be a barmaid, she couldn't see the morality of her getting her living as a barber.

However, I got the girls together and hired a set of second-hand tackle and a place off Red Lion-street, and announced that men and boys could be shaved and have their hair cut for nothing. We got so many that we had to bar the crowd out. For a month the girls practised; I hired a German to teach them how to hold the razor, and they got plenty of practice. Before we started I pointed out to them that they were going to embark on a rather novel enterprise, and it lay with themselves to maintain their dignity as women. And I think I can say with safety that, although these are working girls, they are all ladies in mind."

It was quite refreshing to hear an employer of labour talk of his employes otherwise than as money-making machines. The girls seem to get on very well with their employer. The proprietor neglected to prepare the agreement by which the girls were bound to serve him for a year; but though one of the girls was offered 30s. a week by rival barber, they refused to leave the "Don"—that is the name of the saloon.

I asked whether men were not sometimes taken aback when they entered to find only women to shave them. "Yes, we have had a few hesitate and go out again. The other day an old gentleman from the country with some friends came in, but when he saw the girls he said dubiously, 'I'm not going to let these lasses shave me. I don't want my throat cut before I go home to-night.' However, his friends were shaved, he looking on; and later on in the day the old gentleman came in again and was shaved too."

"But where did you get the idea of women barbers from?"—"I have travelled a good deal, and at San Francisco and Malta I was shaved by women, and found that they handled one far more delicately than men. Their touch is lighter; they don't scrape or pull a man's face about roughly, like men. Their wrists are more supple."

I asked one of the girls who had just finished shaving a customer how she liked the business. "Very well, indeed; and the men we shave say we have a very light hand. I was nervous at first in learning; the men we practised on had very rough beards. But one soon acquired a firm hand. I like shaving better than hair-cutting. It's so much easier. We have to know all the styles of trimming beards, of course."

The girls seem to really take an interest in their work. The pay is not bad, and the hours—from half-past eight till six—are not heavy. Of course there is nobody in Chancery lane after that hour. The proprietor told me that if this saloon is successful he intends opening others in various parts of London. The girls have a little kitchen all to themselves, where they brew their tea and coffee and make themselves generally cosy.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments in the Educational Department:—Mr. G. J Agashe, M.B., to be head-master, Byramjee Jijeebhoy High School, and Mr. K. V. Subnis, B. A., to act until relieved by Mr. Agashe.

A Hongkong company has secured a three-decked vessel, and propose to convert her into a floating hotel. The low part of Hongkong is reputed very unhealthy, so that this idea is likely to prosper. The bed-rooms will be on the main-deck, and each will have a separate bath and dressing-room. A dining saloon, promenade, deck and other conveniences will be added.

Notwithstanding his poverty, Dom Pedro refuses to receive the advance on the sale of his private estates and chattels recently offered him by the Brazilian Government, because to do so would be to admit the legality of the decree of confiscation and the impending sale. A Paris correspondent says that his estate at Petropolis, which has speedily risen in value and goes on rising, is a very large one. The house is plain, but the gardens and park are of considerable extent, and in a few years every acre of ground there would be in itself a fortune. The residence of the Princess Imperial, near the Botanical Gardens at Botofoga, is said to be desired by one of the richest men at Rio, who is also said to have suggested to the Brazilian Government the idea of offering Dom Pedro an advance on the purchase-money of the Imperial estates, so as to legalise the future sale of the Botofoga villa and park.

BISMARCK AT FRIEDRICHSRUHE.

Friedrichsruhe, the second of the two estates presented to the German Chancellor by a grateful sovereign and country, cost about £170,000, which was set apart for the purpose by Kaiser Wilhelm I. out of the French war indemnity. Varzin, the gift of which dates from immediately after the German-Austrian war, cost but a third of that amount. The title of Duke of Lauenburg is suggested by the fact that the estate is situated in the duchy on which in 1864 the then Count von Bismarck tried his "prentice hand" at annexation. The gates of the demesne are but a short distance from the station of the same name on the line between Berlin and Hamburg. There is nothing monumental or architecturally grand about the house itself. The two wings, built at right angles, of which it consists, are externally as bare of ornament as a barrack. A magnificent lawn, thickly dotted with centenarian trees, leads to the front entrance. An enormous tract of meadow land extends behind the house as far as the eye can reach, where it joins the Sachsenwald (Saxon forest). Not a flower or *parterre* anywhere, and deep, deep silence reigns around.

The simplicity of the interior is in thorough keeping with the bareness of the exterior. The enormous hall is like a couple of hospital wards thrown into one, with whitewashed walls, without a stucco cornice or a centre ornament on the ceilings, a few gigantic antlers here and there, half a dozen wooden chairs, and a table without a tablecloth. On the table are a white earthenware inkstand, a couple of pens, the holders to which seem to have been fashioned out of bits of a five-barred gate—they are so clumsy and long—and a blotter without blotting paper. Like the late Mr. Biggar, Prince Bismarck distrusts blotting paper. He himself never uses it; and as he knows that in his hurry a visitor may write a communication intended for him only, and still leave a copy of it on the innocent pink sheet, the modern substitute for pounce powder is rigorously excluded from the hall. But if the walls and ceilings are bare, not so the floor, which is thickly carpeted everywhere. Passing through the hall one enters a second, somewhat less freezing, which leads to the room where the Chancellor transacts his business with less familiar callers. The first thing that strikes the visitor is a large pastel portrait of Lord Beaconsfield, with the statesman's name written underneath in Prince Bismarck's sprawling hand. Facing it hangs a duplicate of Bonnat's famous portrait of Adolphe Thiers. In a corner stands a bronze bust of Count von Moltke, who looks as if he had been bonnetted by a too enthusiastic admirer, for the laurel crown with which he is *coiffe* descends low down upon his forehead; above this a magnificent likeness in oil of Prince-Cardinal Hohenlohe. On the mantle-piece on one side is a reproduction of the statue of the Grand Elector (Frederick the Great's grandfather) by Schluter, on the other a plaster cast of an equestrian statue supposed to be the original portrait of Charlemagne. Of furniture in the ordinary sense of the word there is very little. A glazed cabinet, full of carabines and pistols, another full of maps, a round table and three chairs, and that is all. Of course, the reception rooms and private apartments of the rest of the family are of a less Spartan character, but in those of the Prince himself, the ornamental has had to yield absolutely to the useful. With the exception of music, Prince Bismarck is utterly indifferent to art. Some years ago, at an "at home," a lady reminded Bismarck that she had been his cicerone during his early student days in Berlin. "True," he said; and then he introduced her to his wife and daughter in the following terms:—"This is the lady to whom I owe the greater part of my artistic education, for it was in her company that I went to the Berlin Museum—the first and only time in my life." With regard to music, he is very fond of listening to it, though, like the great Napoleon, he sings horribly out of tune and out of time. "Life is serious and art is gay," he wrote at the back of the well-known photograph of Pauline Lucca; and that apparently is his reason for not spending much time in the pursuit of the art.

Different is it with regard to literature. The man is not only a magnificent linguist, albeit he has forgotten his Greek, but is an omnivorous reader. His own room is absolutely littered with books, novels included. While there are no nicknacks, no cunningly contrived shelves, or artistically arranged whatnots for the display of porcelain and *cloisonne*, three or four enormous, cumbrous mahogany tables almost bend beneath the weight of documents, blue-books, &c., &c. Near the window, facing the south, are a huge writing desk, with a bronze inkstand, a bowl of blue pounce powder, a couple of gigantic quills, and perhaps half a ream of foolscap—the Chancellor detests steel pens—and a chair without a back. In one of the recesses is a more modern writing table, above which hangs the portrait of the late Emperor. At the other end of the sanctum are several couches and arm chairs, and in one corner a bundle of long German pipes with huge porcelain bowls. On the walls above are the portraits of his wife and children. This is the favourite nook where Bismarck takes his rest. The bedroom is never shown to any visitor, but it contains three pieces of furniture only, an enormous washhand stand, a small camp bedstead, and a bootjack. There used to be a couple of hair brushes. "Take them away," said the Prince a few years ago; "a towel will do to part my hair nowadays."

Stories of Bismarck are endless, but some of the best of them are told by an anonymous writer who is said to be M. Greenwood, in the April number of the *New Review*. Here is one of them:—There was a time when Bismarck himself was subjected to extreme annoyance from the liberties taken by some personages with other personages' correspondence. When he represented Prussia in the Diet at Frankfort he strongly suspected that his letters and dispatches were overhauled in transit on behalf of Austrian diplomacy; indeed, he complained of it bitterly. Nor was he the only complainant. Others seem to have suffered in like manner; though whether they were equally ingenious in discovering a remedy is doubtful. On one occasion, after a stormy meeting, Bismarck and the Hanoverian representative, or the secretary of the Hanoverian representative, walked away together; and as they walked the Hanoverian touched upon this sore subject, asking Bismarck how he managed to get his letters safely through, if he did manage it. "You shall know by-and-by," was the answer, and on they strolled together, talking of indifferent subjects. Presently the Hanoverian remarked that Bismarck led the way out of the more fashionable quarter of the town into more dingy and yet more dingy by-ways, and wondered a little, but went on. As they entered a street which would be called a slum in London, the Hanoverian observed with attention that Bismarck drew out his gloves, which usually reposed in his pocket; and not only did he clothe his left hand, but more surprising still, he drew on the right glove also, buttoning each carefully. This done, he looked about him, and, apparently discovering what he sought, advanced to one of the little shops called "general," where the poor provide themselves with tea, bread, cheese, pickles, dried fish, lamp-oil and many other commodities. "Come in with me," said Bismarck to his friend, after looking through the shop window; and as they entered he raised his voice and continued a conversation of which the Hanoverian did not recollect the beginning. Ruse obvious, as was at once understood. "Boy," said Bismarck, to a dull-looking lad behind the counter—and interrupting his talk to do so—"do you sell soap?" "Yes, sir." "What soap? What sorts have you got?" "This, and this, and here's another," said the boy, putting before Bismarck a variety of strong-scented cakes. "Well, and how much is this?" the diplomatist asked, handling one of the cakes; "and how much this?" fumbling with another. The price named, a piece was selected, and the conversation went on while the soap was being wrapped in paper. Now Bismarck, as if suddenly recollecting himself, plunged his hand into a breast-pocket and drew out an unenclosed letter. Apparently annoyed at his forgetfulness, he cried, "Do you sell envelopes, boy?—bring them out!" Envelopes—wretched things—were produced; the letter was placed in one of them, and, asking for pen and ink, Bismarck set out to write the address. But with a monstrous thick glove on, and tightly buttoned up, this was not easy to do. So, flinging down the pen impatiently, he said, "Here, boy; you can write, I suppose? 'Mr. Smith,—' &c., &c. The scrawl finished, Bismarck took the letter, and left the shop. "Now," said he to his friend, when they passed outside, at the same time putting the letter to his nose, "what with the soap, the herrings, the candles, and the cheese, I don't think they'll smell my dispatch under that!" The perfect detail of this expedient is highly illustrative of Bismarck's way of doing things.

A bare-faced attempt to pass a forged cheque was made the other day at the Bank of Bengal, Rangoon. It appears that a few days since the cheque-book of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund, of which Dr. Pedley is the treasurer, was stolen, and the other day a cheque was presented at the Bank for Rs. 3,800, bearing what purported to be Dr. Pedley's signature, but which, in reality, had not the faintest resemblance to that gentleman's handwriting. The man who presented the cheque was at once arrested, and it is more than probable that the principal in the attempted fraud will soon be in the hands of the police.

A BATCH OF AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

It is scarcely more than a week ago that Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge dispersed one of the finest collections of autographs that have come under the auctioneer's hammer in recent years. Another collection, smaller than that made by Mr. Abraham Hayward, but almost equally interesting, will be sold by them on the 21st of May. It includes authograph letters from Addison, Browning, Mrs. Browning, Burns, Byron, Carlyle, Coleridge, Darwin, Dickens, Gray, Johnson, Keats, Lamp, Pope, Ruskin, Scott, Tennyson, Swinburne, and Thackeray. Some of these letters have already found their way into the papers—among them being one from Charles Darwin on allotments, and a couple of interesting letters sent by Lord Tennyson to two of his publishers, Moxon and Strahan. A number of interesting extracts from other letters is appended.

THE BROWNINGS.

The collection includes two letters from Robert Browning to Dante Gabriel Rossetti, one of which runs as follows:—

Rue du Coliden, 3, May, 29, '56.

My dear Rossetti,—May this note introduce to you a friend of mine, Mr. Cartwright? . . . It is shame about the portrait, I honestly believe, for *is* it a formidable lot of portraits this year? Never mind, *you*, however, who have done your utmost & all possible to be done. My vexation, after the wrong to the work of art, is about the possible annoyance Page may feel—not much, but too much, if any at all. They have bought his last work, "Venus," for £500—they, *i. e.*, American compatriots and good fellows. Such a pleasant note from Allingham! for which I owe you thanks, it is plain. I remember you asked me some questions of which one comes to mind of a sudden—"elucesco" is dog-latin rather—the true word would be "eluceo"—and Ulpian, the golden Jurist, is a copper latinist—see about him in any Biographical Dictionary. "*Airree* you annuser'd?" as energetic Shylock used to say in my time at the Surrey.

"Elucesco" probably refers to a line in "The Bishop Orders his Tomb at St. Praxed's Church" ("Men and Women"):—

Aha, *elucescebat* quoth our friend?
No Tully—said I—Ulpian at the best!

CHARLES DICKENS.

Dickens, like all successful authors, was pestered by literary aspirants anxious to find out "how the thing is done." Here is a sensible reply to one of these young gentlemen. Though the letter was written forty-six years ago, the advice still holds good:—

I fear the best reply I can give you, in acknowledging the receipt of your letter, will be rather unsatisfactory; but if it be so, it is not from any lack of interest on my part. It is in the nature of all literary beginnings to be surrounded by unsatisfactory circumstances. The rate of remuneration to unknown writers is six or eight guineas a sheet, usually. Many unknown writers write for nothing. I wrote for the next thing to it myself, when I was one-and-twenty. The only additional piece of advice I can give you is to concentrate on this pursuit all the patience that would be required in all the other pursuits of this world put together, & to lay your account with having it tried.

In another letter Dickens leaves it to a correspondent's common sense "to consider the possibility of slavery existing without oppression and tyranny."

MR. RUSKIN.

The "precious little book" referred to in the following note from Mr. Ruskin is Mr. R. H. Shepherd's edition of Blake's poems published by Pickering in 1874. The letter was not written until the 8th May, 1876:—

Putting my books in order after a long interval I find to-day your gift of Aug. 6th, 1874, never before seen by me. It came when I was in Italy, and I have never got my books sifted since! I am very sorry, for I would fain have thanked you at once for the precious little book, of which you must have thought me so careless. But, as I now glance through it, I am a little pained by what I suppose is its truth of text, but is nevertheless not satisfactory after Rossetti's emendations. You do not, I think, make clear enough in your preface the authority for your readings. In the tiger, for instance, Rossetti's "What dread hand made thy dread feet?" is far more striking (to me) than your "What dread hand and what, &c.," which is forced and unintelligible.

THACKERAY.

This string of extracts may be fitly brought to a close by the following interesting letter from Thackeray to the editor of *Fraser's Magazine*.

13, Gt. Coram-street, April 8, 1843.

My dear Nickisson,—I was at no loss in reading the amusing "Illustrations of Discount," in the Magazine, to discover the name of the author. Mr. Deady Keane shook me by the hand only a fortnight since, and at the very same time, no doubt, was writing thelibel on me which appeared, to my no small surprise, in that very article.

I have advisedly let a week pass without deciding upon the course I ought to pursue. Few people (none that I have seen) know that the attack in question is levelled at myself, nor indeed have I any desire to make the public acquainted with that fact. But, as in a private house or an inn, if any person with no other provocation but that of drunkenness or natural malice should take a fancy to call me by foul names, I should have a right to appeal to the host, and request him to have the individual so offending put out of doors—I may similarly complain to you that I have been grossly insulted in your Magazine.

Having written long in it; being known to you (please God) as an honest man and not an ungenerous one; I have a right to complain that a shameful and an unprovoked attack has been made upon me in the Magazine, and as an act of justice to demand that the writer should no longer be permitted to contribute to *Fraser*.

If Mr. Deady Keane continues his contributions in any shape, mine must cease. I am one of the oldest, and I believe one of the best, of your contributors. A private individual, I have been grossly abused in the Magazine, and must perforce withdraw from it unless I have your word that this act of justice shall be done me.

I make this demand not in the least as an act of retaliation against Mr. Keane, but as an act of justice which I owe to myself, and which is forced on me. At the present at least it cannot be said that my anger is very revengeful, or that his atttack has rendered me particularly vindictive. It would be easy to fight him with the same weapons which he uses, could I descend to employ them; but I feel myself, and I hope one day he will discover, that they are unworthy of an honest man. If he only take care to let it be publicly known that it is his intention to abuse in the public prints any private individuals whose personal appearance or qualities may be disagreeable to him, it is surprising how popular he will become, how his society will be courted and his interests in life advanced.

But I am sure you will no longer allow him to exercise his office of satirist in your Magazine, and hope (without the least wish to imply a threat) that for both our sakes he will make no more attacks in print upon my person or my private character.—Faithfully yours, dear Nickisson, W. M. Thackeray.

I have no copy of this letter, but should you send it to Mr. Keane, will you please make one?

The Emperor William complains that in church the curiosity of the people to see him leads to disturbance of the service. He has therefore issued an order reserving the front rows in the galleries of the Hofkirche for soldiers, who will not, he hopes, follow the bad example of civilians in this respect. Besides this, a Berlin correspondent says, it is ordered that the seats of troops in church are to be so arranged that the men can immediately find their places and can see the clergyman, so that they may follow the service with eye and ear.

The *Madras Mail* is informed that it is proposed to establish at Trichinopoly, as a central station, "The Hindu Noble or Rajkumar College, from January next, for the education of princes, chiefs and respectable families in the Madras Presidency It will consist of four sections—matriculated students who read for the First-in-arts Examination; F. A. students who read for the Special Test Law Examinations; F. A. students who read for the B. A. degree; and B. A. students who read for the B. L. degree. This college is intended to educate the future leaders of society in the company of fellow-students of good birth, position, and character; and it is proposed to levy a monthly fee of Rs. 5 to 10 from each student of the first two sections, and a fee of Rs. 10 to 20 from each student of the first two sections; and two M. A.s, two B. Ls, and two B. A.s will be engaged as lecturers and professors under the control of two or more Fellows of the Madras University. The course of study and the financial statement will be subject to the approval of a body of patrons. This college will not take up the professional branches of the B. A. degree, as science, natural science, physicial science, &c., "which should be left to the middle classes." But it will teach mathematics, history, political economy, logic, and moral and mental philosophy, as fitted for leisured and leading families. Sanskrit-passed B. A.s, M. A.s, and B. Ls, will be preferred to teach. Riding, swimming, rowing, fencing, sporting, &c., will also be taught and encouraged.

EASTER CEREMONIES IN VIENNA.

A very fine ceremony took place in the Imperial Burg on Thursday (3rd instant), writes the Vienna correspondent of the *Standard*, which gave plentiful opportunities for the display of all the pomp of old Spanish etiquette, which is still retained at the Austrian Court. The Emperor entertained at supper twelve aged men, and washed their feet afterwards in the Hall of Ceremonies. All the State functionaries, dignitaries, Generals, Ministers, the Diplomatic Corps, and many representatives of the nobility were assembled to witness the symbolical scene.

On a carpet-covered platform stood a long table laid out for supper with twelve covers, and strewn with beautiful roses of all shades. At the table sat in twelve arm-chairs the twelve poor men, ranging in age from ninety-five to eighty-seven. They had been dressed in an ante-room in knee-breeches, buckle shoes, lace collars, and cocked hats, and looked very venerable. The Emperor, followed by all the Archdukes and by his Court, entered and took up his position at the table. The High Steward and Master of the Household headed the procession of Court, lackeys and pages, who brought in the first dish on twelve salvers, placing themselves in a row before the platform. The Emperor took every dish from the salvers and placed it upon the table in front of the old men, who watched him with rapt attention. Then he returned to the head of the table. The Archdukes then advanced in a row, mounted the platform and waited until the Imperial Guards, giants in scarlet uniforms with their helmets, surmounted by snow-white horse tails, had advanced. The Archdukes then cleared the table. None of the viands had been touched. When the Guards had marched off, the High Steward and Master of the Household returned with the lackeys and the second dish. This scene was repeated four times over again, the Emperor always serving, and the Archdukes clearing the table. The Emperor thus placed 160 dishes on the table, which is no sinecure. The *menu* is not as simple as one would imagine, though of course no meat was served. There were five kinds of fish, two kinds of pates, soup, cakes, confectionery, dessert, and cheese. When the Archdukes replaced the last dishes on the salvers they cleared the table entirely, putting glasses, jugs, napkins, knives, and forks on the salvers. It should be said that it was all very willingly and gracefully done, but of course the Emperor had the largest share of the work, as he put everything on the table by himself. The Archduke Eugene, the Queen of Spain's handsome, tall brother, and Archduke William, the Emperor's uncle, were somewhat hampered in their movements by their large white cloaks with the Maltese cross, which they wear as Knights of the German order.

The table was taken away and revealed the naked feet and legs of the old men, on whose knees a long white cloth was spread which covered them so that only the bare feet were visible. Two clergymen advanced with golden ewers and basins. The Emperor took a large towel edged with antique lace, knelt down before the first and oldest man, and when some water had been poured over the feet, the Emperor dried them. He then advanced to the second, not rising, but moving on his knees. In about ten minutes be finished all the twelve, always keeping time with the text of the Gospel, which was read aloud the words "Et coepit lavare pedes discipulorum" having been the signal for beginning. The last ceremony was the distribution of thirty silver pieces to each old man. The almoner bore a tray with thirty white bags with yellow strings attached. Prince Hohenlohe, the Court Marshal, took one bag at a time and presented it to the Emperor, who hung the bags round the old men's necks. After the Court had retired the Imperial Guards took care of the old men, and conducted them to carriages, which stood ready for them, and on the box of each was placed a huge wooden case with tight fitting cover and an Imperial Eagle painted on the side. These cases contained the whole dinner, which with plates, napkins, jugs, glasses, and everything, was the Emperor's gift to the old men, who also received a large bottle of wine each. Twelve old women have received the same present, but they were not taken to the Burg because the Empress, who on former occasions washed there feet, is not in Vienna. English visitors coming to Vienna in the Passion Week should not miss seeing this beautiful ceremony.

THE EMPRESS OF ALL THE RUSSIAS.

There is no woman in the civilised world, however humble her condition, writes a home paper, who is less to be envied than the Empress of All the Russias. Black care in the guise of the assassin constantly lurks behind her. Until recently the dread of seeing her husband struck down by the murderous knife or death-dealing projectile was somewhat minimised by the knowledge that she might enact the guardian angel, in the most literal sense of the word—by never leaving his side in public; for the Nihilist programme professedly stopped short at the destruction of the weaker sex. Even that scrap of comfort was taken away from her on the day of the so-called railway accident at Brouski where, but for a miracle, she as well as Alexander III. would have perished. Notwithstanding all this Marie-Fedeorowna—the name she took on her being received into the Greek Church, in exchange for her own, Dagmar—is a pattern of cheerfulness and good temper. To see her at a ball at the Winter Palace or at the St Michael's Theatre one might fancy her to be as secure of the loyalty of all her subjects as is her sister of that of her future ones. There is a strong likeness between the two daughters of Christian of Denmark, but it does not strike one at first sight. It lies in the expression rather than in the formation of the features. Empress Marie Fedeorowna, though perhaps an inch or so shorter than the Princess of Wales, looks as tall, if not taller, and is somewhat more brisk in her movements. The Empress eschews as much as possible dressing gowns an all loosefitting garments. However late the ball or reception, she is invariably up and doing by eight, dressed and ready by ten. Tailor-made frocks with plain linen cuffs and collars are her favourite wear. Her husband says there is "no better groomed woman" throughout the world than his wife. For though it is an open secret that the marriage was one of convenience, even in a wider sense than that usually applied to princely and royal unions, the couple have become very fond of one another. There was no love on either side at the beginning. Betrothed to Alexander's elder brother, the heir-apparent to the Russian throne, who died at Nice, and to whom she was sincerely attached, Princess Dagmar would have preferred to remain single. Reasons of state and the will of her parents compelled her to contract a union she did not desire.

On the other hand, the Grand Duke Alexander had cherished the hope of marrying according to the promptings of his heart. He was passionately in love with one of the ladies of his mother's immediate attendance, Princess Marie Metzcherski, the only child of a Polish nobleman who had suffered a long exile for his ardent patriotism, expressed in equally ardent verse. Princess Marie became the wife of Prince Paul Demidoff, and died in her twenty-fifth year. Alexander and Dagmar, then, cursed rather than blessed their royal birth, but not for long. A magnificent apartment had been prepared for them, but the paint and varnish were scarcely dry on their wedding day, and they were obliged to put up with much more modest accommodation. The Czarewitch felt annoyed: his bride made the best of things, and even succeeded in converting him to her Mark Tapleyism. From that momont the ice was broken, and by the time they ascended the Throne, there was no more united couple on the face of the earth. Adversity has drawn the bond still tighter, and the spectre of assassination which stalks abroad in the guise of Nihilism has already made a heroine of a woman who, under ordinary circumstances, would have been merely a loving wife and a fond mother.

Of collections of funny answers to examination questions there is no end, observes a contemporary; but if Mr. Chaudhari of the Calcutta University can be credited, it is not only the pupil who can be unconsciously funny. Mr. Chaudhari tells us that in the First Arts paper of this year there is to be found the question "Distinguish between the lowing of an English and an Indian heifer." A hallful of native students vocally attempting to give vent to their views on this grave question, would certainly prove entertaining; but we agree with Mr. Chaudhari that the bearing of the performance, on the initiation of the native mind into the mysteries of the English language, is not apparent. But the gentleman whose duty it is to set the First Arts paper seems to have an irresistible bias towards natural history. He quoted in the paper for last year the verse:—'Yet gnats have had, and frogs and mice, long since their eulogy,'' and then added: "In proof refer to European and Hindu classics." Here we have, as the biographer of Mr. Oonocul Chunder Mukerji would remark, too dumbfounded a complexity. Seriously, if the specimens Mr. Chaudhari gives are genuine, his contention that a reform is urgently needed in the Calcutta University Examination Hall, would seem to be well founded.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

Says an Aix-les-Bains correspondent:—I met the Queen on Thursday morning in her little donkey chaise going at a fairly brisk pace. On her arrival she went in an open landau through the principal streets of the town, and was welcomed in a very cordial manner, by the inhabitants, who by the bye are greatly elated at the fact that her Majesty is after all going to build a villa on the ground she purchased some years ago. The Queen has decided to try what massage will do towards the cure of her rheumatism.

The general in command of the division of Chambery (near Aix) happens to be of English, or rather of Irish, extraction, General O'Neill. On his being presented to the Queen she was struck by the name, and immediately asked if his ancestors had not been subjects of hers. The general replied "Yes," and that unfortunately it was precisely because of their attachment to the House of Stuart that they were driven from Ireland, and that he found himself an officer in the French Army. The Queen then said, "I have a great affection for my Steuart ancestors, and am delighted to meet one who is descended from those who have suffered from loyalty to their cause." On this the general kissed the Queen's hand, and the incident ended.

People who know the young Kaiser well, especially when in his teens and just getting into his twenties, recall of him that he was in the habit of devouring everything he could read or hear about Frederick the Great, and that he was constantly setting his ancestor in view as a model for his own conduct and reign. This receives curious corroboration in the news this morning that William the Second has stopped the fund for the Reptile press, and given increased freedom of speech in the Opposition newspapers. Free speech and free writing were one of the causes of that much-lampooned man, Frederick the Second. "They can say what they like, so long as I do what I like," was his well-known epigram.

General von Caprivi is described by Her Bunsen as a just man, thoughtful and almost tender towards subaltern officers in their straits Simple and unassuming as men of merit mostly are, he soon found himself beloved by the navy, although never concealing his preference for the army in general, and the Guards in particular; and popular in Parliament, although disdaining the use of even the slightest ornament in his speech.

Herr von Bottioher, one of the new Ministers, has risen gradually through the various stages of the administrative career, and has been for a number of years Bismarck's lieutenant in Parliament and in the internal legislation of the Empire. That good-natured frankness which made him beyond measure popular when a young man has remained faithful to him through all the tortuous paths and often brutal necessities by which this lieutenancy has led him. You could not be angry with him. Everybody was ready to trust him anew each day.

The new Duke of Aosta, who would become heir to the Italian throne in the event of the death of the weakly and delicate Crown Prince, is a tall, handsome young man, with perfectly cut features. He is exceedingly wealthy, having inherited from his mother a fortune of £1,500,000, his two younger brothers receiving £750,000 each. He is passionately devoted to horses, and is one of the best whips in the kingdom. Photography is also one of his hobbies, and his small pocket camera was held in horror by the ladies of the household, who knew that they might be taken at any moment without having time to arrange themselves in a graceful pose.

M. Pasteur, the scientist, whose pretended method of curing or preventing hydrophobia has so divided scientific opinion, is a stoutly-built, middle-sized man, slightly lame, and with the stoop of a student. Absolutely remorseless as a vivisectionist he claims to be, and possibly is, the soul of compassion once outside the laboratory. He professes inability to understand how any man can find pleasure in sport. He declares that he would not have the courage to kill a bird for sport, and avers that he looks upon fishing with aversion. Pasteur is a very religious man. He is as sincere and thorough-going a Catholic as there is in all Paris, and for this reason is much disliked by the Freethinking Professors and Scientists. He quotes Faraday's words with great zest and approbation: "When I enter my laboratory I shut the door of my oratory, and when I enter my oratory I shut the door of my laboratory.

Pasteur is a dreamy, absent-minded man, and it is said of him that he would never think of dining unless reminded of the necessity of taking food. On the very morning of his marriage he forgot all about the approaching ceremony, and went off to his laboratory in Strasburg University. The bride and her attendants went to church, but no Pasteur turned up. A search was instituted, and Pasteur was found deep in chemical experiments, and utterly oblivious of the fact that he was to be made a Benedict that day.

Miss Merrick, who has received a commission from Henry M. Stanley to paint his portrait, which is to be presented to the Royal Geographical Society after the next Salon, went to Egypt to paint the Khedive, and while there met Verdi, who gave her a sitting while putting the finishing notes in the score of his famous "Aida." She is said to be the best paid portrait painter among women, and can get her own price for her pictures. In arranging for an engagement she emphatically refuses to put a price upon her work, insisting that she can only estimate its value when complete. If the subject demurs when the bill is presented, she quietly orders the canvas out of the way, and is persistently not at home to the original. Although she has many orders for young and beautiful faces, she prefers to paint aged, careworn, and strikingly characteristic men and women.

Lord Hobhouse, writes a home paper, belongs to a rare type of politician. He is a Radical and a Progressist, in spite of his Anglo-Indian training. He developed his Radical principles chiefly after his return from the East; but even in India his fellow-officials looked askance upon him as a person of revolutionary tendencies. Radicalism thrives not in the Anglo-Indian air, nor Liberalism even; the true Anglo-Indian official is a Conservative. Lord Hobhouse was for five years the Legal Member of the Viceregal Council. He is about as satisfied with his office of Alderman in the London Council as he ever was with the glory of Simla. He is 70 years old, but looks rather younger. He shakes his head at the Radical faith that taxation of ground rents will settle public ills.

Mr. Collyer Fergusson (son of Sir James Fergusson, who lives at Hever Court, Kent) purchased the ancient estate of Ightham Moat, Kent, and since his recent marriage with Miss Max Muller he has become desirous of disposing of the old oak and another furniture in the house. The collection contains some very fine specimens of old carved oak cabinets, chests, and chairs as well as some excellent old marqueterie cabinets and tables. The library will also be disposed of at the same time. At one time during the reign of Charles I. the Selby stables at Ightham were so extensive that they could and did accommodate a regiment of cavalry.

Very few Orientals have manifested so keen and enlightened an appreciation of the Western spirit as Malcom Khan, the Persian Minister in London. Prince Malcom Khan was accredited to this country as far back as 1873. In London he has long since made troops of friends. Among the most liberal of his fellow-countrymen at home, he is almost revered. He is to Persia more than Sir Salar Jung, the greatest of native Indian statesmen was to the kingdom of the Nizam. Even Persia has been moving with the times, and to that movement Prince Malcom Khan has contributed in no small degree.

Mr. Ruskin has two great aversions—tabacco and stupid people. So marked is his dislike of the weeds that those of his friends who indulge in it fumigate and scent themselves before approaching the "Master." The great critic, like Carlyle, is very intolerant of stupidity, and has a short, emphatic way of his own with bores, which effectually prevents them from intruding upon him again. He is devoted to the game of chess, and is a sound player, although his extreme impulsiveness often runs counter to his better judgment. Mr. Ruskin is a lover of the morning hours. Winter and summer he rises early, and has had his breakfast and his matutinal walk, and has got through a lot of work before many of us are stirring. Mr. Ruskin is a veritable "sensitive plant" in his subjection to weather influences. On a bright, clear day he is buoyant, elastic and in the highest spirits, but on a dull day he is moody and almost misanthropic.

The American writer, Mr. George Kennan, whose name has now gone the round of the world, is well known in Russia and in Siberia. He knows Eastern Siberia and its Polar regions as well as he knows his own American home. He is a master of the Russian language. It is twenty-three years since he travelled through part of the Polar territory, to which the savage Governor Ostashkin last year attempted to drive his exiles, without food, clothing, or shelter. But that was one of his earliest journeys.

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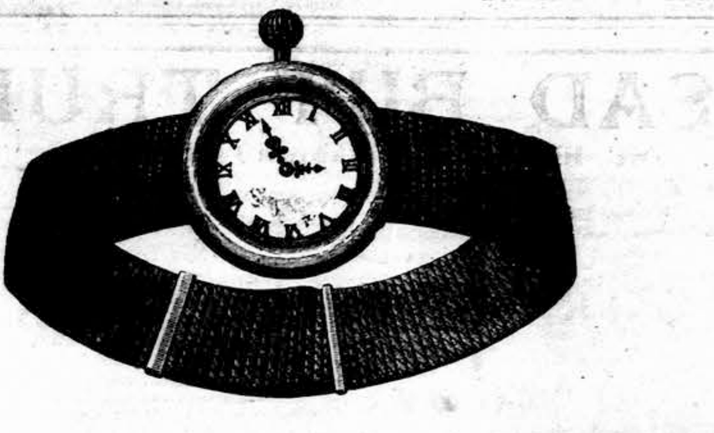

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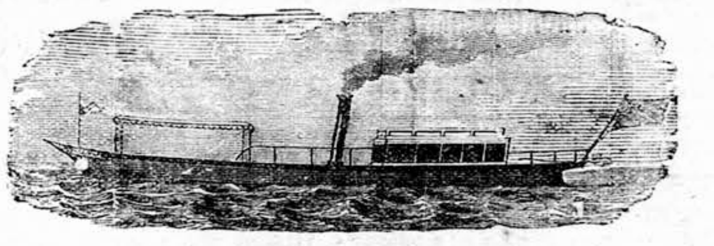

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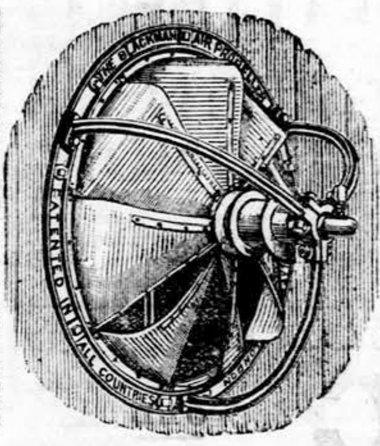

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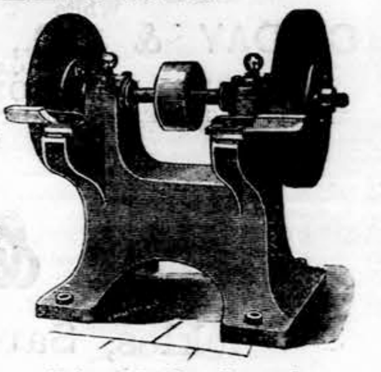

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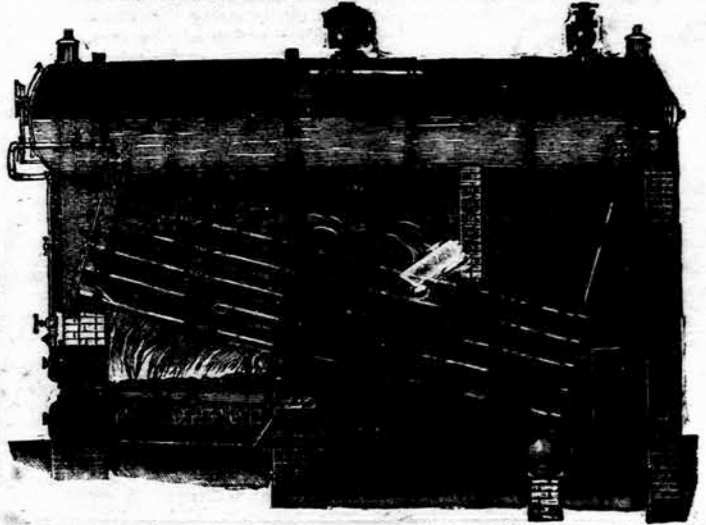

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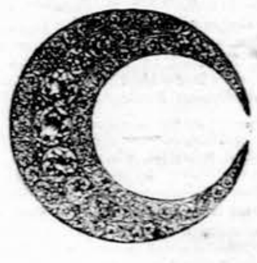

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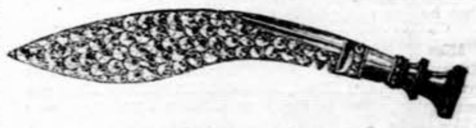

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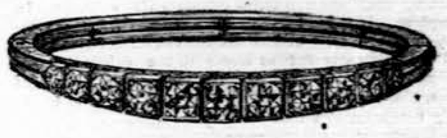

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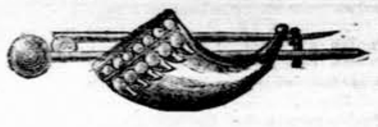

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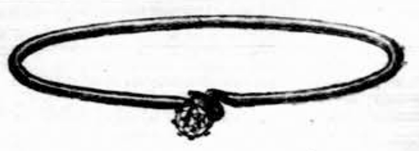

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